THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,760—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve...	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie" ...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J Webber	1st Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6530	1500	P. S. Pomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4246	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4135	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versâ* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	3th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lassich	1 000	600	11th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,541	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.

WANTED,

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st NOVEMBER, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 1st November.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 31st October 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,823	10th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, August 5, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED

CHINA DINNER SERVICES,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

	Per set Rs.
No. 1 Pretty Green Spray with Blue Flower	155
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, with Pink do.	155
,, 3 ,, ,, ,, with Violet do.	165
,, 4 ,, Spray with Yellow and Red do.	165
,, 5 ,, ,, with Blue and Pink do. coloured Bird and Flies	185
,, 6 ,, Pattern very neat, Pretty Faded Leaf and Flower	190

Each set contains 79 pieces as under:—

24 Meat Plates.	1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.
12 Soup ,,	2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stand.
12 Pudding ,,	2 Covered Side Dishes and Warmers.
12 Cheese ,,	1 Salad Bowl.
2 each 10-in. and 12-in. Flat Dishes.	1 16-in. Fish Drainer.
1 each 14-in., 16-in., and 18-in. Flat Dishes.	1 each 9-in. and 11-in. Pie Dishes.
1 Well Gravy Dish.	
2 Covered Vegetable Dishes.	

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAMPS.

	Rs. a.
3008.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Decorated China Body and Container, Ormulu Mountings, Marble Base, with improved Safety Duplex Burner	29 0
5389.—Hinks' Table Lamps, Crown Derby Body and Container, with improved Safety Duplex Burner	55 0
5529.—Hink's Table Lamp, Fancy Painted China Base and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	44 0
5527.—Hinks' Table Lamp, with Bronzed Metal Body and Glass Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	20 0
3078.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Blue and White China Body and Container, Brass mounting, on Marble Base, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	34 0
5067.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Bronzed Metal Body and Glass Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	28 0
Hinks' Fancy Glass Lamps, rich Ruby Body, Shade, &c., and improved Safety Duplex Burner	30 0
Hinks' Fancy Glass Lamp, rich Lemon Yellow-tinted Body, Shade, &c., and improved Safety Duplex Burner	30 0
3107-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Flated China Body and Container, Marble Base to match and improved Safety Duplex Burner	38 0
5529-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Marble Base, richly Decorated China Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	26 0
5532-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Wedgwood's Majolica Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	26 0
5387-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, Doulton Ware Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	44 0
5531-P.—Hinks' Table Lamp, richly Hand-painted underglazed Body and Container, and improved Safety Duplex Burner	38 0
Hinks' Bracket Lamp, Fancy Bronzed Bracket, with Crystal Glass Container	30 0
Hinks' Bracket Lamp, fancy Bronzed Bracket with Crystal Glass Container	35 0
Hinks'—Double Bracket Lamp, Fancy Bronzed Bracket, and two Crystal Glass Containers	70 0
Hinks' Brass Telescopic Floor Lamp, polished brass Base, Stem, and Container, self-adjustable mechanism for raising and lowering	120 0
Hinks' Wall Lamps, Bronzed Tin, Double Burner, Plated Reflector, &c.	20 8
Hinks' Wall Lamps, Bronzed Tin, with ordinary Burner, Extinguisher, Globe, &c.	11 8
Nickel Plated Reading Lamps, with best Nickel Plated Stand, Support, &c., and fitted with both Opal and Metal Shades ..each	25 0
The New Patent Reading Lamp, with Tinted Light Modifier, strongly mounted on Brass Stand	27 0

TRAVELLING LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
CAMP LAMPS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ½Postage, 4 Annas.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co's. only stock Articles from the best sources.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's ..... each	7 0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ... ,,	8 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	15 0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ..... ,,	10 8
Do. do. do. double strung ... ,,	12 0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled . ,,	11 0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ..... ,,	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ..... ,,	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... ,,	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... ,,	13 8
Do. Ayres' Champion ..... ,,	13 4

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match... Per doz.	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion ... ,,	9 8
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ... ,,	12 8
Do. Ayres' do. ... ,,	12 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case ..... Per set	47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ..... each	12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ..... each	8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... per pair	11 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TIVOLI BEER (PILSENER.)

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (EAGLE BRAND)

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

PRONOUNCED to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

It is grateful to the palate, perfectly wholesome and possesses stimulating properties of a high order; it is a safe and useful TONIC for all.

TIVOLI BEER is Beautifully BRIGHT, RIPE and SPARKLING and is always in GOOD CONDITION.

PRICE.— { Rs. 22 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts. ,, 16 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, Pints.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

KEMP & CO., LD, BOMBAY.

THE SEASON 1889-90.

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THORPE & CO.,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford Cords all shades; Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges Broadcloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool-wove Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere Lamb's-wool and Hand-knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

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Ascot Scarfs. Pin Knot Scarfs, Bows, etc., all the lastest Fashions. Braces, French and English. French Kid Gloves, White, Lavender, Black Dogskin Gloves. Tan Regulation Gloves, Ladies' Dogskin 4 Buttons, White Doe Gloves, Kid Gloves lined, Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, etc., etc.

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Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth, and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER 1889.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

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NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR THE

CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements, producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO GOLD MEDALS.

THE ROYAL PORTUGUESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD, 1883.

SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862. (In addition to the expression of the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Musical Judges that "their productions have fixed the attention of the jury by their excellent combination, the perfection of their mechanism and the most satisfactory quality of their tone.")

PARIS, 1867. Medal of Honour.

AMSTERDAM, 1869. Diploma for extraordinary Merit.

PARIS, 1870 and 1874. The Grand Gold Medal of Honour and the Honorary Membership and Diploma of Honour of the Académie Nationale de France.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Grand Diploma of Merit, and First Class Medal of Honour.

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PARIS, 1878. In addition to the Gold Medal of the National Academy, the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon the founder of the Firm, a distinction never before bestowed on any British Pianoforte Manufacturer.

SYDNEY, 1880. The Special Diploma of Honour and the First Prize Medals both for Grand and Cottage Pianos.

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1884. Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition.

CONSIGNMENTS OF THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS ARRIVE REGULARLY

FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY.

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SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,** POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoolwar Peth.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

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THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Sound, Wholesome, Rich. Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per doz.

Unsurpassed in any Market. **KEMP & CO., LD.**

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8. **KEMP & CO., LD.**

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THE ONE DAY BEE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. **5.**
With Alarum ... Rs. **9.**

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL TOBACCONIST and IMPORTER of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Lipp's Pianos, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.,

Begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Public to the following additions to his importations.

A Small Selection of very handsome

TABLE COVERS in various Colours and Patterns, just unpacked. Early inspection invited.

DOWN PILLOWS.—Unquestionably the lightest and most Comfortable Pillows extant. Nothing to equal them in all India.

TAPESTRY CARPETS in handsome designs, subdued Colours, woven in one piece. Sizes in feet: 10½ by 9; 12 by 9; 13½ by 10; 15 by 12

TELESCOPIC WALKING-STICKS, most useful at Race Meetings, &c. The Telescope will be found exceedingly compact and powerful.

FITTED SHIKAR and LUNCHEON BASKETS, for one to four persons.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap and Lock. Sizes in inches 27, 30 and 33.

PLAYING CARDS.—Anglo-American, Mogul quality, Enamel face, round corners, and Index Pips. Rs. 1-4 per pack; Rs. 13 per dozen packs.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES, Superior quality, most elegant.

NEILGHERRY TEAS, Sole Agent for Bombay for the celebrated Kodanaad Estates. Prices, Re. 1-6 to 9 as. per lb.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SHIBSHANKAR.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE AND CASTOR OILS, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1889, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste, and Stationery, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of (Rs. 1,000) Rupees One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper and other Securities are submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the Steamer, Otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 31st October, 1889

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLIO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1889.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
NOTICE.

COPIES of GALLIA and LOHGESANG will be distributed in the Town Hall, between 5-30 and 6 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November.

R. C. DYSON,
Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAFTSMAN.

REQUIRED from 1st January 1890, a Head Draftsman on Rs 200 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, (Engineering Branch).

Applicants must be fully qualified in drawing and estimating.

EDWARD H. HALLUM,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November. Tenders for the immediate supply of 50 tons of Moulmein square Log Timber, not less than 30 feet in length and 15 inches square.

Forms of Tender with specification may be obtained from the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st Oct. 1889.

CHEESE, BACON AND HAM.

STILTON in 3 Hs. Jars.
GORGONZOLA in 3 Hs. Jars.
GORGONZOLA on cut.
DOUBLE GLOUSTER
CHEDDER, GRUYERE.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
YORK HAM.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1889 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay

REAL BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE
SPECTACLES.

Mounted Nickle-plated Frames, Single Turn-pin or Curlside.

SPECTACLES, Concave or Convex, with Case, per pair Rs. 6 0

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SPECTACLES for Cataract, Gilt Frame, Glazed, with Glasses .....from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per pair.

EYE-GLASSES, Concave or Convex, Single, Nickle-plated.....each Rs. 2 8

EYE-GLASSES, Deeply Concave, single—Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, Rs. 4, 4-8, 5-8, and 5-8 each.

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SMOKE OR NEUTRAL TINT.

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GOLD and SILVER FRAMES, EYE SHADES, double and single, EYE BATHS, LEATHER CASES, &c., &c., &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
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INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
OPEN TO RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA.
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.
(This cancels all former Price Lists).

WEEKLIES.	Bombay. Yearly	Up-country. Yearly
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Academy	12 0	14 0
Admiralty and Horse Guard's Gazette.	23 0	25 0
Agriculture	10 0	12 0
Agricultural Gazette	12 0	14 0
Ally Sloper Half Holiday	10 0	12 0
Amateur Photographer	13 0	15 0
Architect	24 0	28 0
Army and Navy Gazette	21 8	23 8
Athenæum	12 0	14 0
Bird o' Freedom	9 8	11 8
*Bristol Mercury	16 0	18 0
British Medical Journal	22 0	26 0
Broad Arrow	21 8	23 8
British Journal of Photography	13 0	15 0
Builder	24 0	28 0
Building News	24 0	28 0
Bullionist	24 0	26 0
Catholic Household	8 0	10 0
Catholic Times and Opinion	8 0	10 0
Chemical News (with Supplement)	18 0	20 0
Chess Player's Chronicle	13 0	15 0
Church of England Pulpit	8 0	10 0
Church Review	8 0	10 0
Civil Service Gazette	12 8	15 0
Civilian	14 0	16 0
Colonies, The (and India)	14 0	16 0
Country Gentleman	25 0	29 0
Cyclist	8 0	10 0
Economist (and Supplement)	30 0	34 0
Electrician	22 0	24 0
Electrical Review	16 0	20 0
Engineer (with extra No.)	30 0	34 0
Engineering (do.)	30 0	34 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	10 0	12 0
Era	22 0	24 0
Fair Play	12 0	14 0
Farmer	22 0	25 0
Field (with Supplement)	30 0	34 0
*Frank Leslie, Illustrated Paper	16 0	19 0
Fun (with Almanac)	8 0	10 0
Funny Folks (with one extra No.)	8 0	10 0
Garden (The)	15 0	17 0
Gardener's Magazine	12 0	14 0
Gardening	10 0	12 0
Gardener's Chronicle	13 0	15 0
Graphic (with two extra Nos.)	23 0	25 0
Guardian	24 0	28 0
Hawk	21 0	23 0
*Harper's Weekly Paper (American)	25 0	27 0
Health	10 8	12 8
Home News	21 0	23 0
Home and Colonial Mail	23 0	26 0
Horse and Hound	12 0	14 0
Illustrated Bits	8 0	10 0
* Do. Catholic American	16 0	18 0
Illustrated London News (with two extra Nos.)	23 0	25 0
Illustrated Police News	8 0	10 0
Do. Sporting and Dramatic News (with all extra Nos)	22 0	24 0
Illustrated Penny Paper (and Christmas No.)	8 0	10 0
Insurance News	12 0	14 0
Invention and Inventors Mart	23 0	25 0
Iron	24 0	26 0
Jews Chronicle	10 0	12 0
Journal of Horticulture	12 8	13 8
Judy (with Almanac)	10 8	12 8
Ladies Pictorial (and X'mas No.)	26 8	29 0
Lancet	30 0	34 0
Land and Water	12 0	14 0
*La Vie Parisienne	31 0	34 0
Lady	15 0	18 0
Law Times and Supplement	50 0	55 0
*L'Illustration (French)	26 0	30 0
Life (with Christmas No.)	22 0	24 0
Licensed Victualler's Gazette	10 0	12 0
*Liverpool Weekly Mercury	10 0	12 0
Lloyd's Weekly News	8 0	10 0
London Figaro	8 0	10 0
Mail (tri-weekly)	30 0	34 0
Man of the World	8 0	10 0
Medical Press and Circular	22 0	24 0
Mining Journal	24 0	26 0
Money Market Review	25 0	27 8
Modern Society	8 0	10 0
Moonshine	8 0	10 0
Musical World	17 0	19 0
Nature	22 0	24 0
National Reformer	12 8	15 0
News of the World	8 0	10 0
*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle	16 0	18 0
*New York Medical Journal	23 0	26 0
Notes and Querries	15 8	16 8
Observer	15 8	23 0
Overland Mail	21 0	23 0
Pall Mall Budget	14 0	16 0
Photographic News	12 8	14 8
Pharmaceutical Journal	18 0	20 0
Pictorial World (and X'mas. No.)	23 0	25 0
Public Opinion	10 0	12 0
Punch (and Almanac)	12 0	14 0
Queen and Ladies' Newspaper (with extra No.)	30 0	34 0
Railway Press	15 0	17 0
Railway Review	8 0	10 0
Railway Journal	24 0	26 0
Railway Times	20 0	23 0
Rare Bits	8 0	10 0
Record	16 8	18 8
Referee	7 8	9 8
Reynold's Weekly Newspaper	8 0	10 0
Rock	8 0	10 0
Saturday Review	21 0	23 0
Sanitary World	12 0	14 0
*Scientific American	12 0	14 0
* Do. do. Supplement	14 0	16 0
School Master	8 0	10 0
School Mistress	8 0	10 0
Scraps	8 0	10 0
Shipping Gazette Weekly Summary	23 0	25 0
Society	8 0	10 0
Spectator	21 8	23 8
Sporting Times	10 0	12 0
St. James's Budget	21 0	23 0
St. Stephen's Review (and X'mas No.)	32 0	36 0
*Sydney Illustrated Paper (Fortnightly)	12 0	14 0
Tablet	20 0	22 0
Table (The)	16 0	18 0
Times (weekly edition)	10 0	12 0
Tit Bits	8 0	10 0
Truth (and X'mas No.)	22 0	24 0
United Service Gazette	21 0	23 0
United Ireland	8 0	10 0
Vanity Fair (with X'mas No.)	22 0	24 0
Volunteer Service Gazette	16 0	18 0
Weekly Despatch	8 0	10 0
Weekly Register	12 0	14 0
Weekly Freeman (Dublin)	9 0	11 0
Weekly Scotsman	8 0	10 0
Weekly Times and Echo	8 0	10 0
Weekly Budget	8 0	10 0
Weekly Irish Times	8 0	10 0
Word (with X'mas No)	22 0	24 0
MONTHLIES.		
All the Year Round (with extra Nos.).	6 0	7 0
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Argosy (with extra Nos.)	4 8	5 8
Art Journal (and Christmas part)	13 0	16 0
Army List	11 0	13 0
Army and Navy Magazine	7 0	8 0
*Atlantic Monthly	8 0	9 8
Ave Maria	9 0	10 0
Band of Hope Review	1 0	1 8
Baily's Magazine of Sports	13 8	15 0
Banker's Magazine	12 8	15 8
Baby	3 0	4 0
Belgravia (and Summer and Christmas parts)	8 8	9 8
Birmingham Medical Journal	8 0	9 0
Blackwood's Magazine	18 0	20 0
Bow Bells (including one double No.)	4 8	5 8
Boy's Own Paper (and Summer and X'mas parts)	4 8	5 8
British Workman	1 0	1 8
Cassell's Magazine (and Summer part)	4 8	5 8
Do. do. of Art	7 8	9 0
Do. Shakespeare	5 8	6 8
Do. Encyclopadia Dictionary	9 0	11 0
Do. Technical Educator	4 8	5 8
Do. New Popular Educator	4 8	5 8
Catholic Missions	2 8	3 8
Do. Fireside	1 0	1 8
Do. World	14 0	15 0
Century (The)	10 0	12 0
Do. Illustrated Magazine	11 0	13 0
Chamber's Journal	4 8	5 8
Chatterbox	2 0	3 0
Children's Dressmaker	2 0	3 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Contemporary Review	18 0	20 0
Cornhill Magazine	4 0	5 0
Decorator	5 0	6 8
Delineator	6 0	7 0
Dublin Medical Journal	14 0	15 0
Edinburgh Do.	14 0	15 0
English Illustrated Magazine (and Christmas part)	4 8	5 8
English Messenger of Sacred Heart	1 8	2 0
Family Herald	3 8	4 8
Fireside	4 8	5 8
Fortnightly Review	18 0	20 0
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	8 8	9 0
Do. Magazine	7 8	9 8
Girls' Own Paper (with Summer and Christmas parts)	4 8	5 8
Glasgow Medical Journal	14 0	15 0
Good Words (and Christmas part)	4 0	5 0
Harper's Magazine	8 8	9 8
Horological Journal	4 0	5 0
Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine	19 0	20 8
Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	4 0	5 0
International Journal of Medical Science	13 0	14 0
Irish Monthly	4 0	5 0
Knowledge	5 0	6 0
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	4 0	5 0
Do. Treasury	4 0	5 0
Lamp	4 0	5 0
*Le Follet	11 0	12 0
Les Modes Parisiennes (French)	9 0	11 8
Leisure Hour	3 8	4 8
Little Folks (with X'mas No.)	4 0	5 0
London Journal (with one extra No.)	5 8	7 8
London Society (with Summer and X'mas part)	8 8	10 0
Do. Reader (with one extra No.).	4 0	5 0
Longman's Magazine	4 0	5 0
London Medical Recorder	11 8	13 0
Macmillan's Magazine	7 8	8 8
Magazine of Art	8 0	9 8
Magazine of Short Stories	4 8	5 8
Marine Engineer	4 0	5 0
Merry England	8 0	9 0
Month (The)	14 0	15 0
Murray's Magazine	9 0	10 8
Musical Times	4 0	5 0
Myra's Journal of Dress, etc	4 0	5 0
My Sunday Friend	1 0	1 8
National Review	18 0	20 0
Navy List (eight times a year only)	7 0	8 0
New Monthly Magazine	19 0	20 8
New Review	5 0	6 0
Nineteenth Century	18 0	20 0
North American Review	18 0	20 0
Our Own Country	5 8	6 8
Phonetic Journal	4 0	5 0
Portfolio	17 0	18 8
Practitioner	11 0	12 8
Practical Family Dress-maker	3 0	4 0
Provincial Medical Journal	4 8	5 8
Punch (monthly)	11 0	12 8
Quiver	4 8	5 8
Railway Official Gazette	1 8	2 0
Scribner's Magazine	9 0	11 0
School Newspaper	1 8	2 8
* Scientific American Architect and Builder	12 0	14 0
Season (The)	9 0	11 0
St. Nicholas	7 0	9 0
Sunday at Home	4 0	5 0
Sunday Magazine (and Christmas part)	4 0	5 0
Sylvia's Home Journal (and X'mas part)	4 0	5 0
Temple Bar	7 8	8 8
Textile Journal of Fabrics	9 0	11 0
Do. Manufacturer	9 0	10 8
Do. World	6 0	7 0
Time	7 8	8 8
Tinsley's Magazine	7 8	9 8
Veterinary Journal	11 0	12 0
Westminster Review	18 0	20 0
Welcome	5 0	6 0
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	3 0	4 0
Do. Bazaar Children's Fashion	2 0	3 0
Do. Illustrated Dress Maker	2 0	3 0
Do. Practical Needle Work	3 0	4 0
World of Fashion	6 8	7 8
Woman's World	6 8	7 8
Young Ladies' Journal	6 0	7 8
QUARTERLY.		
Asiatic Quarterly Review	15 0	16 8
Dublin Review	15 0	16 8
Edinburgh Review	14 0	15 0
London Quarterly Review	9 8	10 0
Navy List	7 0	8 0
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The half-yearly Subscriptions will be half the above rates.

Any other Papers and Periodicals not included in the above list can also be obtained and supplied.

Subscriptions for 1890 must be remitted the latest to reach this Office by the 1st December, 1889.

Subscriptions for Papers and Periodicals marked (*) are not accepted for less than 12 months.

NOTICE.—Orders will be booked on receipt of Subscriptions payable by Money Order or Draft on any Indian Bank to the Manager, Bombay Circulating Library.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
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SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA! TEA!! from Indian Tea Supply Co.—in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co. Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles, &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

KOKA and KINA CAMPERDON good refreshing drinks for warm climates, never before imported in India. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2 per bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Sole Agents, Mint Road, Fort.

NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS, whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures, apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per phial.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java tobacco only, and all lovers of Java brand should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33 Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

ENGINEER FOR UP-COUNTRY.—WANTED a thoroghly competent European ENGINEER to erect and work a Cotton Press and Gins up-country. Apply A, care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating age, particulars of service, with copies of testimonials, and salary required.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Mewar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Mewar, Camp Neemuch.

WANTED, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six months, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Address "Y. Z.," care of this office.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba Ikwalla's Ague-Mixture, an old Our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Rs. 1 each.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, most conveniently situated in the centre, being in close proximity to the Bunders and Railway Station. Terms moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 3-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanad Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE—Pure Ceylon Tea, wholesale and retail, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages, also 20 and 50 lb. cases. Apply Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, No. 1 Forbes Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE undersigned invite offers for the purchase of the entire business of the above Company, or for the purchase of any particular establishment or branch of it. Apply for particulars at the registered office of the Company, No. 47, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
R. E. KOHEYAR,
Liquidators.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) on the 15th November 1889, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, at several Stations.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 11, 1889.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st Nov, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Dewjee Sojpall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Camatee Elloo Allapa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January 1888—

All that piece of leasehold ground, admeasuring 1386 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mazagon Road and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 and in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, together with the messuage and building standing thereon and bounded on the west by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., on the south by the property of Josey Dewjee Apa and Prajjee Bhimjee, on the east by the said Mazagon Road, and on the north by the property of the said Josey Dewjee Apa and Prajjee Bhimjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Camatee Elloo Allapa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 1, 1889.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd Nov. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Company's offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. J. ESSAI, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 4½ feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and rents fixed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage or dwelling-house of 2 compartments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1781, situated on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Darashaw Bomonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Pestonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

On SUNDAY next, the 3rd November, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, at foot of the hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, double perambulator, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings, 9lbs.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 " printed jacconets.

On account and at the risk of Haji Abu Ally Mahomed—
AS FA—5116—1 case glass syringes.
AS 242—A. B. C.—3 cases China babies.
AS 242 GT—2773-79—7 cases soap.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen Katchwalla.

10 pieces colored silk velvets.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 " " office-shigram.
1 light new victoria.
1 " buggy.
1 strong bay horse.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood specially

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	219
National Bank.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs.	100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs.	75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs.	90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs.	100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs.	75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs.	20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee.....	100	1,100	1,100 Rs.	100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares).....	750	400	400 Rs.	20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs.	20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs.	16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	3	125 Rs.	20	1324
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs.	265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000 Rs.	130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	...		230
Fort Press Co.....	156	8,500	8,500 Rs.	0	1,160
French Press Co.....	300	500	500 Rs.	80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	480	500	500 Rs.	25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs.	45	370xd
Manmar Manrg. Co....	1,400	250	250 Rs.	25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs.	0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs.	50	420
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs.	45	525
New Indian Press....	1,000	125	125 Rs.	11	90xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	600	All Rs.	40	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500 Rs.	50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs.	50	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000 Rs.	120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs.	25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs.	60	600xd
KhamgaumManfg.Co	490		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		60	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	55
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs.	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	500	Rs.	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	500	Rs.	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	..	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs.	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs.	1,160xd
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs.	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs.	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs.	505
David Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs.	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	900
Empress S. & W. Co. ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,415	50	500	Rs.	692½
	250	1,000	1,000	Rs.	515xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs.	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs.	37
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	10
Indian Mfg Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,350	500	500	Rs.	25
Jamshed Mfg. Co....	1,800	25	25	Rs.	1
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs.	2
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	600	50	0		10
Increased ...	1,483	95	95	Rs.	1
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	..	900	1,000		785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs.	50
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs.	5
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs.	100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs.	7
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs.	30
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	75
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs.	12½
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	0
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	841	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000		25
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co ..		10	1,000	Rs.	60
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs.	15
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs.	25
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs.	20
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs.	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	202
	750	150	150	p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.:.....	625		135	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds		...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld....	4,000	200	175	Rs.	26½
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs.	10
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	90
Narrier Foundry	700	100	100	...	67nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs.	20
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs.	5-8
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs.	85
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs.	10
Western India Flour M. Mcdy & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.....	550	250	250	Rs.	15

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-10-9
Carolus	,, 218
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, nil.
Bar Silver, 17½ be tenacs	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-5
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-4
Pekin do.	,, 22-15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	,,
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	,,
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
rancs.....	3 Do do...	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99½
China	60 Do. do...	223

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at Is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music at the Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesday:—Idar (s), from Cardiff; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; Calder (s), Busreh; and King Arthur (s), Jeddah.

VESSEL SAILED.—The schooner Maboot Baudady sailed yesterday for the Laccadives.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Mr. Graham, Mr. Lovett, Capt Baxter, and Mr. Falconer *vs.* White—Mr. Barton, Mr. Summer, Mr. Steel, and Mr. Hume. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Abdool Hussam, a horse-dealer, residing at Ali Bin Oomer's stable on the Bellasis Road, reports that while asleep in the stable on Wednesday night, a cloth bag containing Rs. 35 in currency notes and cash, was stolen from under his head.

THE MURDER OF ZARA.—Aga Koochick Aga Buzook, the Arab horse-dealer, who is alleged to have murdered the woman Zara at a house in Peru Havildar Gully on the 7th ultimo was brought for trial before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Little led some evidence for the prosecution which was similar to that adduced at the inquest, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

BURSTING OF A KEROSINE OIL LAMP.—A little girl, aged 11 years, named Mary Fredilis, residing with her parents at the Royal George Refreshment Rooms, Fort, while seated near a table, on Wednesday night last, a kerosine oil lamp suddenly burst, setting fire to her clothes, and burning her about the left shoulder and ear seriously. She was taken to the European General Hospital, where her burns were dressed, and she was then taken home by her parents.

GAMBLING AT LOWER MAHIM.—Luxmon Visram and two others were yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Lower Mahim, on Wednesday night, with cards and money. The three accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, Luxmon was fined Rs. 15, and the other two were fined Rs. 10 each.

GAMBLING AT CAMATEEPOORA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Shaik Dawood Pathan and four others were charged by Inspector C. Morarao, of the Detective Police before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Camateepoora 9th Street, with cards and money, on Tuesday night last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, Shaik Dawood was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Byculla Flats, respecting the death of Soondree, aged 12 years. Deceased and her mother were, on Wednesday afternoon, washing clothes at a quarry-hole at the Byculla Flats, when deceased who was standing on a rock at the ridge of the quarry-hole, slipped and fell into the water and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered her. Her dead body was recovered about three hours after the occurrence by a diver. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the 2nd Bn Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

Overture.....	Poet and Peasant..... Suppe.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder..... Zuhrr
Fantasia.....	Erin..... Basquit.
Valse	Soldaten Lieder..... Gung'l.
Selection.....	Reminiscences of Wales... Godfrey.
Mazurka.....	In Samnit Seide..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A THIEVING SON.—Jamsetee Jamajee, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, reports that his son, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, aged 13 years, absconded on Wednesday morning after committing theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each from a cupboard in the bed-room of the complainant. It appears the lad stole the key of the cupboard from his mother while she was lying asleep. A search is being made for the boy, who, it appears, on a previous occasion, no further back than the last Mohorum Festival, stole a currency note for Rs. 100 in a similar manner, and returned home after he had spent the money.

FIRE AT MATHEW ROAD.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock in the loft of a house, situated at Mathew Road, occupied by one Cassinath Wittooba. On the alarm being raised, the steam fire-engine, stationed at Gowalia Tank Road, repaired to the scene and was at once set to work on the fire which was got under control within a very short time and completely extinguished by 5-30 a.m. Other fire-engines also repaired to the scene, but their services were not required. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage done to the building and property is roughly estimated at Rs. 350.

THEFT OF PIECE-GOODS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Abdul Rahman Abdul Hoosein, a young Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of some pieces of thin Victoria cloth belonging to Morarjee Veerjee, a cloth-dealer of Vithal Wadi. On Wednesday morning, a Purdesee ramosee saw the accused coming at a very awkward pace from the direction of the prosecutor's godown, the door of which was open at the time. Information was given to prosecutor's mehta, who was in an adjoining godown; a policeman was sent for; and on accused being searched a bundle of pieces of cloth was found stated that he found the pieces lying behind a tin-box outside the godown, and that thinking that they had been placed there by some thief, he took charge of them with a view to make them over to the owner. It appears that prisoner had once before been sentenced to the Reformatory. He was now convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER FROM THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Inspector Killen, of the Government Dockyard, charged Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ali before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with theft of a quantity of copper sheets, the property of Government. On Wednesday last at 5-30 p.m., when the workpeople of the Dockyard were turning out, Mr. Killen had the accused searched by a policeman in his presence, when the two pieces of copper sheeting before the Court were found tied to the inside of each of his legs below the knee. Accused was placed yesterday morning before the inspector of machinery, and it was ordered that he should be prosecuted. Mr. J. A. Yates, foreman Government Deckyard, said the copper before the Court was Government property, worth about six rupees, and that the accused was a fireman, who was on a previous occasion fined five days' pay for the possession of some copper which was found in his box. Accused was convicted of the present charge and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months. Mr. De Souza defended the accused.

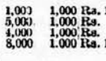
A NOTED SWINDLER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector C. Morarao, of the Detective Police, brought up on remand and charged Curreembux Hoosainbux *alias* Ammedpursad Baboo, *alias* Venayek, a noted swindler, before Mr. P. Ryan, with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 460, which he obtained under a false representation from Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Bottlewalla, in the month of June 1888, by pledging a quantity of brass beads, as genuine gold beads, and absconded from Bombay. The accused, it appears, belongs to a gang of noted swindlers, of whom Sadutkhan Duhalkhan of Umrawuttee is the leader. The accused came to Bombay in the month of June last year and took up his abode near the Grant Road Railway Bridge, and represented himself as an agent to a Baboo who was coming to Bombay on a visit. He then rented a house from Mr. Rustomjee R. Bottlewalla for a sum of Rs. 80 per month at Tardeo. On the following day he told Mr. Rustomjee that he expected a hoondee from the Baboo in a few days and desired him to let him have a loan of Rs. 450, which he would return immediately on the receipt of the hoondie in a day or two. In the meantime he pledged a quantity of brass beads as genuine gold beads as security for the loan he had asked. On receiving the money from Mr. Rustomjee, accused absconded from Bombay and was afterwards arrested in the Dharwar Collectorate, with valuable property in his possession, which he could not account for, and brought back to Bombay. Curreembux was then tried before the Magistrate on a charge of having in his possession the valuable property which he could not account for, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. On the present charge being proved against him, Curreembux was convicted, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GORGINA.—Excellent for Ringworm, Dhobi Itch, and other Skin Affections. Annas 8. Prepared only by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE TRADE-MARK SUIT OF RODGERS *VS.* ROTTGEN.

THE case of Rodgers *vs.* Rottgen having created considerable stir in manufacturing circles, and the goods referred to having for the greater part been disposed of in India, we are desired to publish the following letter which gives Mr. Rottgen's statement of his case:—

In reply to comments which have been made relative to the law-suit Rodgers *vs.* Rottgen, I would be glad if you would publish the following explanation:—In the year 1852 my firm was established and registered as cutlery manufacturers. 1868-69 Messrs. Rodgers in Sheffield brought an indirect law-suit against me believing that I had imitated their name, but they lost, and had to pay all expenses in 1870, proof being produced that the name I use, was in reality my family name. Since this time Messrs. Rodgers had knowledge of my firm, which fact a partner of the Sheffield firm also acknowledged in the course of the law-suit.

My trademark, which was registered on the 1st of September 1876, consists of two distinct Maltese crosses  this is in no way similar to the plaintiff's mark, which is a small star and a cross. This was decided by the Royal Court of Commerce in Elborfeld in 1887, when a German firm, with the same mark as Rodgers in Sheffield, believing it had a reason for complaint took proceedings, which were defeated, the complainants being condemned to all expenses in every instance. In the present law-suit this was proved by documentary evidence. My labels, which were put in as a foundation to the law-suit, were in use since 1884. Consequently eight years after the registration of my mark and since 1876 they had acquired a considerable reputation throughout the whole of India as Double Cross Cutlery, while the plaintiff's goods were only known as Rodger's cutlery. Up to 1888 my labels had, besides my trademark, the designation "Rottgen's Double Cross Works," and after the 1st of January 1888, in consequence of the Merchandise Marks Act, the name of my firm in full, *viz.*, "A. Rottgen, Solingen, Germany," in large distinctive characters.

My labels in shape and printing are not different from those which are used by dozens of Solingen and Sheffield manufacturers. Every manufacturer has the uncontestable right to make use of these labels, because they were not registered in Germany neither by German nor by English manufacturers and there is in my labels to be read in full, "A Rottgen, Solingen, Germany" and the trademark registered for 13 years, in strong characters and signs. I have had such labels in use since 1859, and those I have used for the East Indies since 1884, while Rodgers in Sheffield had his labels registered in England only in 1887, and then in 1888, yet he institutes a lawsuit against me for the similarity of the labels in shape and printing.

My goods have the stamp "Rottgen, Solingen, Germany," with my trade-mark, and I ask the opinion of any business man, whether this is an imitation of Rodger's goods? Several of the most important London and Hamburgh export houses, buying my double-cross cutlery, declare expressly by affidavits and authentic assertions, that nobody is able to confound the two kinds of merchandise.

As the plaintiffs knew that they could not do anything by law against me in Germany, they made use of the following manœuvre:—A certain London firm, Oscar Moenich and Co., 8, Coleman Street, E. C., was employed to order samples expressly for East India, but did not, as wrongly indicated, ship any of these lots of merchandise to East India, but delivered them to the plaintiffs after which the whole law-suit followed.

This behaviour was in the law-suit duly brought to light, and duly in his cross-examination Moenich admitted the allegation.

A further proof that there is no similarity at all between my goods and those of Rodgers, is that all English and Indian customs-house officers always passed my goods without trouble, which would not have been the case if the slightest imitation had been noticeable.

It is true that the sentence of the English court, prohibiting the sale and the shipping of my goods to England, was against me, but on which side lies the fraud I leave to the judgment of any business man.

In the beginning of August I sent the foregoing statement through a German advertisement office to the *Times* for publication; but it was not published by that paper, and in spite of several demands for its return they still retain it.

ALBERT ROTTGEN.

Solingen, October 10, 1889.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A REGULAR meeting of the Association was held on Monday evening last, the 26th inst., at the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba. In the unavoidable absence of the president and vice-presidents, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Grennan.

The proceedings were opened with a song by Miss Thurston to the accompaniment of music. The minutes of the last meeting being then read.

The chairman addressed the meeting at some length. He said that the question of temperance was a great and serious subject. We are everywhere surrounded with evidences of the devastating influence of drink. It was the duty of all total abstainers to do their best to lessen the evil. It is not love for drink, or its taste and flavour that prompts men to take liquor, but the temporary stimulating effect it produces on the system that does so. The speaker then described the physiological effects of drink. Besides doing bodily harm, it destroys moral perception. Citing the instance of Iowa, one of the United States, where a prohibition law exists, he said that it was a very flourishing state, and recommended a similar experiment in one of the districts of India. He added a moderate drinker cannot be a successful preacher of abstinence. He recommended all to don the Blue Ribbon, and be proud of their colours.

Mrs. Scott followed with a song which was well received by those present.

Mr. S. Tomlinson, one of the secretaries of the Association, who had that morning returned from a tour round the world, then gave a very lucid and interesting address. He said that during his travels he had stuck to his principles of total abstinence, and thus showed by personal experience that any one can go through all the worry and trouble of travelling in unknown lands without the aid of drink. Describing his journey through Southeren Italy, he said that milk or pure water could be had there with difficulty, whereas there was plenty of light wine to be had. Comparatively, Italy and some other Continental countries do not show as much drunkenness as Great Britain or the United States. Success of the temperance movement depends upon ourselves. Government can make laws, but cannot govern the hearts and consciences of people. If we keep away from temptation we are not moral cowards. Speaking of America, he said that the people were very great smokers. He was well pleased with the coffee-palaces and temperance hotels of Australia. The Government would surely find some means of raising the revenue, if a loss resulted by prohibition, just as they manage to find money in times of war. It was the duty of all total abstainers to go on with the work of reformation in spite of all difficulties they meet with. If they cannot root out the evil, they will have at least the satisfaction of having checked its advance,, and prevention is better than cure. He also recommended instruction of the young in scientific temperance.

This was followed by the singing of a temperance ode by the meeting, after which Dr. Hamilton in a neat little speach said that it gave him great pleasure to see so many taking a lively interest in the temperance movement. He recommended prohibition for Bombay as an experiment, and was sanguine that the good results achieved would bring other parts of India to follow the example of Bombay. He also recommended self-help in the work.

This was followed by a song capitally rendered by the Misses Thurston, Morris, and Glover.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, the acting secretary of the Association, then said that it had given him great pleasure to learn that morning from an authentic source that the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union of America had appointed a delegate to represent them at the forthcoming National Congress, which would thus bring the drink question prominently before the public. He expected the people of this country to back the efforts of the philanthropic ladies of far off America, if they could not take the initiative themselves. Next year was the centenary of the imposition of the liquor tax, and taking advantage of the occasion, a movement had been set on foot to draw up a petition to be presented to the Queen by the ladies of England. The petition was in circulation for signatures, a copy of the same being put on the table at the time.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed to that evening's entertainment, as well as to Mrs. Briggs foe allowing the use of the hall on the occasion, the meeting broke up after singing an ode invoking God's blessing on their work.

At the conclusion, a great many of those present signed the petition above referred to.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain J Orman, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs W R Partridge and Infant	Mr Alex McDonald
Capt J C de V Tattersall	Mr Chas Light
Mrs Harrison and 3 children	Mr and Mrs G Robertson, child and infant
Mr J Parker	Mr W Baylis
Mrs J M Lane, 2 children and nurse	The Bishop of Mauritius
Misses and three Masters Nesfield	Mrs Royston
	Mr John Hayes
Capt W H Hillas	Mr and Mrs T Spratt
Mr and Mrs J A Lowe and child	Mr S Williams
	Mr W J Austace
Miss C A Lowe	Mrs and Miss Godfrey

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut H D Watson	Mr G C Stawell
Col J Sconce	Mr C S Nayndu
Mr G K Wasey	Mr J A Fergusson
Mr H Phillips	Col S H Cowan
Mr Robert Walker	Mr A W N Wyatt
Mr J W Tayen	Capt and Mrs Graham
Mr J Davis	Mr E D Whitney

FOR PORTSAID.—Miss Royston.
FOR ADEN.—Mr E T Allard.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, 8th November 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Sealy and Mr J R Deane.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H O Burne.

Per s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, 15th November 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Durand, infant and nurse, Mrs Nicholson, Mrs P Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Iozzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison and Miss Ada Harrison.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mrs Ponsonby.
FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr A Indowice and Mr W Indowice.
FOR ADEN.—H R H The Commander-in-Chief, Col Japp, Col Greig, Col Merriman, Col Cavaye, Brigade-Genl C B Knowles and Capt Fergusson.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A C LeBailly, 2nd Battn. York and Lancaster Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 19th Regt. Bo Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut. W W Warner, 2nd Battn. R Warwickshire Regt, Offig Sqdn Officer, 3rd Regt Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Second Lieut Warner will rank as Lieut in the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the 26th Feb 1888, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut A B Sangster, S C, Wing Officer, 4th Bo Infantry, for one hundred and eighty-two days.

The furlough granted to Depy Assist Commissary and Hony-Lieut A Sincock, Commissariat Dept, by G O No 218, dated 24th April 1889, is extended to the 15th Oct 1889.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col W H J Stopford, Bo Cavalry, up to 15th March 1890.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Lieut W T Tucker.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut C A Kemball, S C, Capt L L Fenton, S C; and Surgn H W Stevenson, I M S.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col G E Hancock, S C, three months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Surgn-Major J Robb, M D, I M S.

The undermentioned Medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment:—Sargns, W S P Ricketts, G W Jenney and C T Hudson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 13 of Act VI of 1886 (The Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886), the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major R E D Reilly, Dist Staff Officer, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Capt D C W Harrison.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev L M Haslope, M A, who has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establ, is admitted to the Service from the 8th Oct 1889, the date of his arrival at Aden.

The Rev L M Haslope is appointed Chaplain of Aden.

The Rev H T H Rountree is appointed to do duty at the Presidency and to visit out-stations.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Birdwood, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W B Ferris and Major G W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 8th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G B Reid, C S, on return from leave, on special duty of First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 8th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G B Reid, C S, on return from leave, on special duty to hear certain appeals in settlement cases, Baroda.

Mr H F Silcock, Second Assist Collr and Magistrate, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be on special duty in connection with the rectification of boundary between the Bombay Presidency and H H the Nizam's territory.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C N Hall, Jailor of the Shikarpur Dist Jail

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.,

A performance in aid of the

BOMBAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,

will be given

On TUESDAY, NOV. 5, at 9·30 p.m.,

consisting of

THE MAGPIE MINSTRELS.

Mrs. La Touche, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dunsterville, Miss Hunter, Miss La Touche, Miss Langley, Dr. Yeld, Capt. Porter, and Messrs. Anderson, Dennys, Twiss, Nicholson, Reddie, and Reid.

To be followed by the Farce,

"RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE."

Characters by Mrs. Dunsterville and Messrs. Buck, Dennys, Twiss, Phillips, and Nicholson.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, or on the night of the performance at Morley Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Seats ..... Rs. 3 | 3rd Seats.....As. 8
2nd Seats..... ,, 2 |

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and their families admitted at half-price to the 2nd and 3rd seats.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY in December a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE

MR. E. M. WALTON.)

27, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

Consultation Hours, 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A FRIEND AT HOME.

MESSRS. R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, have been instructed to register orders for BOXES of TEA from NEWTON'S CELEBRATED "CHAMPORE" TEA ESTATE,

KANGRA VALLEY,

For delivery at any address in the United Kingdom, at the following low rates:—

5 lbs.	"Orange Pekoe"	Tea.....	Rs.	10 0
10 ,,	ditto	ditto	,, ... ,,	18 0
20 ,,	ditto	ditto	,, ... ,,	30 0
5 ,,	"Universal Mixture"		,, ... ,,	9 0
10 ,,	ditto	ditto	,, ... ,,	16 0
20 ,,	ditto	ditto	,, ... ,,	25 0

FOR CASH PAID IN BOMBAY.

Packages will be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at above rates, including duty, which amounts to Annas Six per pound. Constituents desiring to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of making their Home friends an acceptable X'mas present are requested to register their orders at once, as all boxes ordered will be shipped by P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay about 29th November next, so as to be in time for delivery on or before X'mas Day. Constituents are invited to compare the favorable terms now offered against those of any other dealers. Early orders solicited to avoid disappointment.

Address R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Amoer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,

No. 23, Corner Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

SINCE the resumption of business at the close of last week there has been little increase of activity in the export branch of our trade. Cotton has been quiet, when not dull under the influence of advices from the governing markets for this staple, and a rapidly rising Exchange,and rates have given way to some extent, a moderate business in the aggregate having been done; while Wheat and Seeds have been generally neglected by exporters, and are also somewhat lower in value. In imports, a fair Dewali business was done on the spot, and there is now, more life in the arrival market. Exchange, following Silver, continues its upward course, and has been strong and advancing, rates showing this evening a rise of 3-16d. in demand Bank Bills and of 5-32d. in three months' sight Credits compared with those which ruled before the late holidays. Government Paper is 3-16 per cent. higher in Four per cents. Freights are dull for ready business owing to the absence of tonnage, and rates are generally easier in any position between November and January.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week, again showed a decrease as might have been expected, the falling-off having been some 12½ lakhs, and it would probably have been more but that business generally was at a standstill during a portion of the week covered by the Bank's "Statement of Affairs" issued on Monday, owing to the holidays. For this reason no doubt the item of Bills Discounted showed a diminution of nearly 10¾ lakhs; but, on the other hand, Private Deposits had decreased to about the same extent, while Loans had increased by nearly 8½ lakhs, which amount about represented the net expansion in the trade demand since the previous Saturday. Cotton from both the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles is now beginning to come to market, and the financing in this direction should soon assume considerable proportions. Meantime the Board have not deemed it necessary to make any change at these meeting this afternoon, and 3 per cent. is still the minimum rate.

EXCHANGE.—Although the Banks nominally re-opened for business last Saturday, what with the half holiday,and the Divali festival hardly over, they might almost as well have remained closed another day for all the business that was passing, hardly anything having transpired either in Bank or Mercantile Paper; but the tone ofthe market was firm at a slight advance in quotations. On Monday the feeling was very firm all day at a further advance in rates, in sympathy with the rise in Silver advised by private telegrams, and the market closed with a hardening tendency. 1s. 4 9-16d. for ready Bank Telegraphic was done in one instance, but could not probably have been repeated, although the rate was quoted for December-January-February transfer. A considerable amount of Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits ready and particularly for December-February, but at the close the rate was only obtainable for early delivery. The market was very steady, not to say firm all day on Tuesday at a partial further advance on the previous days' final quotations, and although 1s. 4 13-16d. was available at the close for Bills for the early months of next year, rates closed with a still upward tendency. A fair amount of Mercantile Paper was sold at 1s. 4 13-16d. ready and forward, and some remittance was placed at 1s. 4 19-32d. for Telegraphic, for December-January-February transfer. Next day in sympathy with Silver, and with Calcutta this market was again strong and advancing all day. Fewer Mercantile Bills came out, but business was done at 1s. 4 13-16d. ready, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for forward delivery in three months' sight Credits, and at the close 1s. 4⅞d. was quoted. Forward Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4⅞d. for January-February, and at 1s. 4 9-16d. for April transfer. Council allotments went yesterday at 1s. 4⅞d. for Bills and 1s. 4 21-32d. for Wire Transfers, rates showing an advance of ⅛d. in each case on the previous Wednesday's sales; and with, Bar Silver 3-16d. higher, and Calcutta firmer, this market was strong to-day at a further advance of 1-16d. both for ready and forward business, a fair amount of Mercantile Paper having been placed, but the demand for the bank media of remittance continuing small. The tone was very firm at closing, with forward Credits quoted at 1s. 4 29-32d.; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 21-32d. to March, 1s. 4⅞d. for April, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for May transfer; ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Demand	.....	1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do. 4 do.	.....	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	.....	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Documents 3 do.	.....	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	.....	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	.....	178¼	,,
Do. 6 do.	.....	179½	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 23rd Oct. 1889 Rs.	71,27,106
Silver received during the week	7,53,332
Rs.	81,80,438
New coin paid during the week	10,02,038
Rs.	71,78,400
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	6,23,683
Rs.	78,02,083
Last week..... ..... ,,	85,60,863

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Business in this market was only partially resumed on the re-opening of the market after the holidays last Saturday, and the previous Wednesday's closing rate for Fours was repeated at 99 5-16, while for the next account 99¼ was named, and 98⅛ for the November settlement. On Monday, notwithstanding the decrease in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, and the quotation of 99 5-16 for Fours received from Calcutta, this market was firm at enhanced rates in presence of a scarcity of Paper, and the cash price which was quoted at 99⅛ to 9-16, closed with buyers at 99⅜; while for the coming settlement there were buyers at 99 7-16, and for the November account a good deal was booked at 99 1-16 to ⅛. Fours opened on Tuesday for Money and Account at ⅛ per cent. below Monday evening's rate; but the price rallied a little, and though 99¼ was quoted during the greater part of the day, the closing quotation was 99⅛ to 9-16. For the November Settlement 99⅛ was named, and afterwards 99 3-16,and a goodeal was done on this line as well as for the next day. On Tuesday,which was settling day for the October account,the market opened with a firm feeling, Fours for cash having been quoted 1-16 per cent higher than Tuesday's closing rate, and the remaining accounts open for the settlement were closed at 99⅜. This price was maintained till the evening, with the November account, which for a short time was called 99¼, steady at 99 3-16. Little fresh business has transpired to-day on any line and the feeling has been weak. The cash rate for Fours has receded ⅛ per cent, and that for the next account is lower to the same extent, at 99⅛ and 99 1-16d. respectively. 4½ per cents have been quoted throughout the week at 103, nominal.

Five per cent Municipal Loans 1 per cent lower, at 104½; Port Trust Bonds have receded ¼ per cent, say to 96½.

SHARES.—The market generally has been quiet, but on some days during the past week there has been a good demand for Cotton Mill scrip. and comparing this evening's quotations with those which ruled before the market closed for the Diwali holidays, it will be seen that a material advance has been established in a number of cases. Imperial Mill shares have advanced Rs. 55, Coorla and Bombay United are Rs. 30 higher; Alliance and Mahalukshmi are Rs. 25 up; Manockji Petit, Mazagon, and Jamshed are Rs. 10 higher; Western India, Lukmidas Khimji, Khatao Mucconji, Jevraj Balloo, and Hyderabad Deccan, have all advanced Rs. 5; Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 7½ higher. Empress are Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2 higher. On the other ha nd, Khandeish have declined Rs. 25; and New Great Eastern and Ripon are Rs. 10 lower. In press shares, East Indian are Rs. 20 higher; and New Berar have advanced Rs. 5; but Munmar, Mofussil, and Volkart's are all Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 down. In miscellaneous shares Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 lower; Geyer and Co. are Rs. 6 up; Port Canning and Treacher and Co., have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although a fair general business was done on the Hindu New Year's Day on staple *Greys*, that on account of the up-country markets was in no way satisfactory, only about half the ordinary demand at this season having been felt. The falling "off" in Mofussil business is attributed to considerable stocks on the distant markets; but bazaar dealers look upon this explanation as improbable. Prices, however, are steadily maintained for all descriptions. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods the falling off in business for the Dewali has been more marked, the total transactions not having come up to more than 40 per cent. of the general average. The clearances of *Imported Goods* are put down at 7,500 packages; those of *Local Goods*, at 4,000 bales, and the latter have commanded more attention than at this time last year, there being an active demand for Zanzibar Goods, *Chadars* and *Dhotis*, but the tone of the market is now quiet.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been steady at our quotations given by last mail; but only a moderate business has transpired. The week's sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong were 3,500 bales, and the market here has been firm with an upward tendency in rates, closing with a brisk feeling at the following official rates, the sales for the week being called about 4,000 bales:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5	7-16	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,,	5 11-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,,	5 11-16 to 6½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,,	5¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,,	6½ to 6 5-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,,	6½ to 6¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,,	7 to 7¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,,	7¾ to 8¼	,,

METALS.—Copper has not been in much request and only a moderate business has been reported, while a decline of 8 to 12 annas per cwt. in prices has been established, the market closing quiet. Yellow Metal is also quiet, and 4 to 8 annas per cent. lower, a small business only having transpired. Iron is steady at our last quotations for all descriptions, with very little doing.

COAL.—Only a small retail business has been passing during the week under review, and a few small lots of Powell's Duffryn on the way were placed at Rs. 21 per ton, Davison's West Hartley having been sold at Rs. 19, and a few lots at, perhaps, a shade lower. Owing to the rise in Exchange Importers are willing sellers at our quotations; the demand, however, is somewhat restricted, the wants of the market having been supplied to the end of the year. No further sales of Coal on the Bunders have transpired: and the market closes weak at our quotations, say—

Powell's	..... Rs. 21	per ton.
Davison's	..... ,, 19	,,
Dutton's	..... ,, 17¼	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market can hardly be said to have fully re-opened again after the holidays until Monday, when it did so with a decidedly quiet feeling, with little or no inquiry for contracts in new Cotton from European shippers, and but a slight demand for ready stuff from local consumers. The same feeling prevailed on the following day, when the only business reported was in contracts for "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bengals for November delivery to a small extent, and on Wednesday the tone of the market became dull, and prices receded about Rs. 2 per candy all round, while some arrival business in Broach was reported at a reduced rate. Thereafter the feeling remained quiet, with some inquiry for contracts in new Oomra descriptions and Bengals, but with little actual business passing, and with rates quoted as before. The principal forward transactions during the week have been in contracts for "Fully Good" Bengals, for November delivery, at Rs. 188, and "Fine" at 198½, and "Fine" for January, at Rs.193, in "Fully Good" Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 210; in "Good" Akola, for Jan.-Feb. delivery at Rs. 200-1; and in "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 238 for March delivery. In ready stuff the purchases have been mainly of new Bengals, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 198, according to quality; in new Julgaum, at Rs. 216 to Rs. 216½; and in old Wadwan, at Rs. 183½-94½; some old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 175-90, and Nugger at Rs. 192 having also changed hands. The market closed steady this evening, with rates Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

With the single exception that the absence of rain at Delhi was causing anxiety (although an inch more than the yearly average had fallen in that district since the 1st June, the telegraphic weather and crop reports published last Monday were all of a favourable tenor, not a cent of rain having been registered in any part of the Cotton area since the middle of the previous week. Under the influence of the seasonable weather the plants were flourishing in the Dhollera and Dharwar circles, whence some previous reports had not been altogether satisfactory, and in all the districts of the former the plants were in flower, the flowering being advanced, and the plants showing bolls, at Wadwan and Dhollera. Picking had become general in theAgra and Beawar districts of the Bengal circle, and had also at Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum, in the Oomrawuttee circle; in the last named district arrivals were expected early, while at Oomrawuttee itself the condition of the crop was said to be excellent. At Broach, where the weather was bright, with no sign of rain, and the mornings cold and dewy, the plants continued to flourish, and an excellent crop was looked for. Bright, seasonable weather, according to the telegraphic news, made known to-day, continued to prevail over the whole of the cotton area. Picking had become general in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee districts, and the crop was flourishing at Broach, and in the Dhollera circle, being called excellent at Bhownugger.

The arrivals of New Bengal Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last,are as follows:—

Season.	Season.
1889-90.	1888-89.
Bales.	Bales.
14,000	1,200

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C & F Per lb
Oomra, Good (Good Staple)	Rs. 195 =	4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 183 =	4d.
Dhollera, Good	,, 195 =	4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 203 =	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 205 =	4¼d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. delivery)	,, 193 =	4¼d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 181 =	3 29-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 174 =	3¾d.
Broach Gin Fine (March delivery)	,, 235 =	4 1-16d.
Do. Good do.	,, 228 =	4 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) Mar.	,, 211 =	4 9-16d.
Do. Good do do	,, 207 =	4 7-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (April)	,, 211 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	,, 202 =	4 5-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week.....	10,178	2,989	10,119
From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct.....	1,705,931	1,301,152	1,503,765
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,805	1,483	2,167
From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct.	1,237,233	822,130	1,065,595
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	653	628	624
From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct....	29,744	12,492	53,484

WHEAT.—Since business in this market re-opened after the holidays, only small daily transactions have been reported, and the tone of the market, which had been quiet, became dull, while prices gave way a little but without inducing more demand from exporters.

SEEDS have also been in but slight demand from shippers, and the market has been quiet when not dull. *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt. say, to Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7-8 per cent, but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	64,578	191,182	113,408
,, from 1st Jan. to 30th October	5,531,374	10,635,344	9,151,794
Linseed for the Week ...	9,577	45,293	44,069
,, from 1st Jan. to 30th October.....	1,846,931	2,677,941	2,211,964
Rapeseed for the Week.	16,952	36,135	13,639
,, from 1st Jan. to 30th October	1,938,697	1,888,581	832,025
Gingellyseed for the Week	8,973	21,086	16,395
,, from 1st Jan. to 30th October	694,342	676,851	1,025,407

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week.....	41,000	225,809	37,014
,, From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct	5,051,318	8,498,387	8,627,424
Linseed—For the Week	.....	67,855	5,160
,, From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct ..	1,932,673	2,305,482	1,918,872
Rapeseed—For the Week.....	56,008	10,504	.....
,, From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct.	2,033,929	1,586,721	876,124
Gingelly Seed—For the Week.,	.....	7,043	9,150
,, From 1st Jan. to 30th Oct...	716,296	676,513	1,270,444

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINGWOOD—October 21, at Jamalpur, the wife of William Collingwood, of a son.

SHIREFF—October 22, at Joradah, Jessore, the wife of J R Shirreff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES—WADE—October 18, at St John the Baptist's Church Roorkee, by the Rev W J Burdett, B A, Daniel Robert Davies, Assistant Apothecary, S M D, Bengal, to Mary Amelia (Minna), eldest daughter of Senior Apothecary W H E Wade.

DEATHS.

KINDLER—October 27, Charles Andrew Henry Kindler, of Rostock, (Mecklenburg-Schwerin), aged 56 years.

RADFORD—October 27, at Poonamallee, James Charles, infant son of Staff Sergeant J T Radford, Madras, Commissariat Department.

STEWART—October 26, at Madras, Robert Frank Donald Stewart, beloved son of Retired Apothecary R Stewart, aged 19 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has been the honoured guest of the London Chamber of Commerce,a body which is truly representative of the mercantile community of England who in the last century built up the Empire of India, of which his lordship was so lately the distinguished Viceroy. Very appropriately Lord Dufferin dealt mainly with the commercial aspect of the relations which have been established between England and India with such immense advantage to the peoples of the two countries. He pointed out, what is too often forgotten, that a weakening of the existing relations with this country would bring suffering to every householder in the manufacturing districts of England. Those who have so lightly echoed the words thoughtlessly spoken—"Perish India"—have never given themselves time to realise how important is India to the mercantile and manufacturing pre-eminence of Great Britain. India takes yearly near thirty-three millions worth of British manufactures, exclusive of the articles of foreign manufacture, which have come to this country via England, and thus in a sense paid toll to the British shipping interest. All the Australian Colonies, with New Zealand and Tasmania thrown in, do not come within seven millions sterling of this magnificent sum expended in the purchase of English goods. Canada only takes seven and a half millions; South Africa less than six millions—mere fleabites in comparison with the Indian consumption of home manufactures. Lord Dufferin believes that if British capital open up Burma with railways a prodigious expansion of trade with China may be expected. Certainly a great deal can be accomplished in this direction, but there are geographical difficulties in the way which forbid the hope that any large amount of Chinese trade can be diverted from Canton and Shanghai to the ports of Lower Burma. The present consumption of British goods by China amounts to just one-third of the Indian consumption. The ex-Viceroy spoke with approval of the virtual deposition of the Maharajah of Kashmir—a measure which was already foreshadowed during his Lordship's Viceroyalty, and was, indeed, inevitable by the persistence in folly and wrong-doing of the Maharajah, who seems to have had the strange ambition of becoming the Mulhar-rao of Kashmir. The speaker, however, deemed it prudent and necessary to publicly intimate his complete want of sympathy with the Dalhousie-ism, which is just now putting itself in evidence in certain London coteries. His Lordship stated that although he approved of the action taken in regard to the Maharajah of Kashmir he was strongly opposed to the policy of intermeddling with the Native Princes. He gave no hint of approval of the notable project of annexing Kashmir, and planting there a colony of three million Europeans as a bulwark against Russia. Lord Dufferin's eloquent reference to the advantages which British manufacturing industry derives from free access to the great Indian market can not fail to have a stimulating influence, addressed as it was to the capitalists and merchants, whose enterprise has compassed the world.

THE counterblast against tobacco contributed by Mrs. Hunting to the October number of the *National Review* is so complicated by the presence in the writer's mind of another line of thought that on a rapid reading the writer might seem to be advocating what she condemns, and to be urging women to, instead of dissuading them from, the smoking of tobacco. This disturbing influence in the argument is the writer's indignation against all that savours of the subjection or inequality of women. She reminds us of the homely proverb that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and traces the condemnation of female smoking to the same tyranny that has denied intelligent women the suffrage, and until lately reduced married women, rich or poor, to the position of paupers dependent on their husband's bounty. "Is smoking bad for women?" "Then," she replies, "it is bad for men. Is smoking unbecoming in the one sex? Then is it in the other. Do not thousands of women live as men do by their brain or handiwork? Are not women fatigued, bored, and liable to fits of excitement or depression even as men are? Why then should they be denied that which is said to soothe and cheer the weary toiler, and solace the overworked brain? There is no answer to these questions that is grounded on reason." All this reads like an argument in favour of women smoking. But on consideration her position is perfectly logical and consistent. Her position is that, if smoking is a good thing for man, it is a good thing for woman, and that woman has just as good a right to smoke if she thinks fit; but that smoking is an injurious practice, harmful to mind and body, and therefore should be avoided by women in their own interests, whether men choose to indulge in it or not. Thus treated the question of women and tobacco resolves itself into the more general question whether tobacco is a blessing or a curse to human beings generally. This treatment of the question is not perhaps likely to commend itself to members of the male sex. Men are more ready to condemn smoking as injurious to women than to allow that it is injurious to men and women equally. But the article is addressed rather to women than to men, and if she can dissuade her own sex from smoking, the writer will feel that she has not laboured in vain.

The principal objections to smoking may be conveniently classed under two heads, the æsthetic and the medical. There is not nearly such a decided consensus of high medical authority against smoking as against drinking. Mrs. Hunting confidently lays it down that "tobacco, or rather its inherent principle nicotine, is a poisonous drug, stimulative when consumed in small quantities, sedative when taken in large, and that such stimulus and narcosis are only gained by an unnatural excitement or paralysis of the great nerve centres." But these long medical terms cease to strike terror into our souls, when we read the *Lancet's* admission that the moderate use of tobacco is in many instances not only practically harmless, but even beneficial. Smokers also derive great comfort from the consideration of concrete instances illustrating the extreme slowness of the working of the poison called nicotine. Such were Isaac Walton who lived beyond the age of ninety, and Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, an inveterate smoker who died at the age of ninety-one. Still more remarkable was the case of the great Hobbes of Malmesbury, who lived to the age of ninety-two. That philosopher used to combine profound speculation with hard smoking, and, in order that he might not be interrupted in his studies by having to fill his pipes, ten or a dozen pipes were always placed in his study ready charged. On the authority of Joseph Fume's paper on tobacco, published in 1839, we learn that there lived in his time "at Hildhausen in Silesia, an old man named Henry Hertz, of the age of a hundred and forty-two, who had been a tobacco-taker from his youth upwards, and still continued to smoke a pipe or two every day." These instances, which no doubt could be multiplied *ad libitum*, indicate that the pernicious effects of tobacco on mind and body are more moderate than they are represented to be by the opponents of the herb. We may safely take it for granted that the large number of persons who find tobacco agrees with them, may smoke with impunity if only they avoid excess. Therefore the main point to be decided is whether tobacco is pleasant or not, and in this matter every individual man or woman must decide for himself or herself. There is no doubt that a large number of men have derived much pleasure from smoking since the time when Spenser celebrated the virtues of "divine tobacco" in his great poem. It appears from the number of letters lately written to the *Daily Telegraph* on the subject, that many ladies find in cigar or cigarette a solace to jarring nerves, a protection against cold, a remedy for asthma, and an aid to mental labour. But owing to the prejudice of the day they find it expedient to keep their secret solace concealed from the public as if they were committing some misdemeanour. Similar considerations made Sir Walter Raleigh, at first, smoke his pipe in seclusion. But he found that secrecy had disadvantages of its own, when an officious servant catching him in the act threw a tankard of ale in his face to put out the fire in his master's mouth.

It is possible that ladies may suffer more from the supposed necessity of secrecy than from any base fear of such a drenching in home-brewed inflicted on Sir Walter. It is degrading to have to do on the sly what one feels to be in itself quite permissible, and it is troublesome for a lady artist to feel herself compelled to put her comforting cigarette out of sight when any one passes, and have the trouble of lighting it again. But here the æsthetic argument will be brought forward. It will be urged that a lady smoker falls below the ideal of her sex. Smoking is supposed to be uncleanly, and is associated in the minds of many with spittoons, and public-houses, and other inelegant accompaniments. This argument against smoking was employed by James I., who was himself distinguished for the uncleanliness of his habits. Its force largely arises from a confusion of smoking with snuff-taking and tobacco-chewing. But it is quite reasonable to approve of a lady smoking, although we should not like to see her taking snuff or chewing tobacco, just as it is lady-like to take a glass of claret although it would not be so to drink neat brandy in a public-house. After all we think that the objection to ladies smoking is mainly due to custom. But for the influence of custom that a lady should smoke a cigarette would seem to be as natural a proceeding as that she should take a cup of tea, and in many countries one action is looked upon as quite as lady-like as the other. But in England it is different. English ladies as a rule, owing to some unexplained idiosyncrasy of the sex, do not like tobacco. When it was first introduced they even objected to its use by their husbands, sons, and brothers, and still in the main have the same unexplained aversion. One can account on reasonable grounds for women shrinking from the cruel sports of hunting and shooting, and from rough amusements like football or boxing, but their objection to the quiet peaceful habit of smoking can only be stated as a fact without any attempt to account for it. Under the circumstances they naturally tabooed as unlady-like any woman who did not share in the pet aversion, and only those who defied the public opinion of their sex ventured to smoke in public. If a minority of the fair sex now rebel against the tyranny of custom in this matter, because they find that smoking gives them much pleasure or saves them from pain, they have the remedy in their own hands, and will doubtless apply it. The only way to abrogate foolish rules enacted by custom is to break them. But when all is said it is better for ladies not to smoke.

IT has been ruled by the home authorities that some of the gazetted appointments in the Financial Department should be given to the Chief Superintendents of the several Accountant-General's Offices in India in preference to invariably recruiting the upper ranks of the service by importing men from England. We understand that in accordance with this scheme and on the strength of the recommendation of the Financial Member of Council, Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Chief Superintendent of the office of Accountant-General, Bombay, has been appointed Assistant Accountant-General in that Presidency. Mr. D. J. Burbridge, now Registrar of the Department of Finance and Commerce, is likely to succeed Mr. Sandell, and the Chief Superintendent of the office of Accountant-General, Punjab, will probably be appointed in the place of Mr. Burbridge. Mr. Sandell has won the good opinion of his superior officers for the admirable way in which he has compiled the "Civil Service Regulations," which has already superseded the "Travelling Allowance Code," the "Civil Leave Code" and the "Account Code." The idea of embodying according to a recognised system all these Acts in one book originated with Mr. J. Westland, who was then in the Financial Department. In the Military Department the several minor codes have been treated in a similar way and reduced to one volume called the Military Service Regulations. The public should be grateful to Mr. Westland for his services in this connection in bringing within a small compass a number of codes scattered over many publications.

ONE of the Allahabad papers which has been forestalled—as indeed all the other Indian papers have been—by the anticipatory publication of a letter from the Home Secretary announcing the official suppression in British India of a native paper, published in Chandernagore, thus delivers itself: "We received by post on Monday, 'with the Home Secretary's compliments,' a copy of the letter addressed to the Bengal Government by the Government of India, prohibiting the entrance of the vernacular paper *Praja Band

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE VICTOR'S VISIT.

THE ROYAL PARTY EMBARK.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Royal Yacht Osborne arrived at Port Said at two o'clock this morning with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor and suites on board.

The Royal party were accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

The vessels lying at the entrance to the Canal were brilliantly decorated with bunting and saluted the Osborne on its arrival.

Prince Albert Victor proceeded on board the P. and O. steamer Oceana which left Port Said at ten o'clock.

The Prince of Wales on board the Osborne proceeded to Ismailia.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales will leave Ismailia for Tel-el-Kebir and Cairo.

BANQUET TO THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The London Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet to Lord Dufferin and Ava last night.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presided, and there were some two hundred guests present.

Among these were Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., late Commissioner in Burma; Sir C. P. Hobhouse, formerly member of the Viceroy's Council; Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Sir Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I. formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Sir Robert Davies, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Gorst, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India; Sir James Fergusson, G.C.S.I., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., late Governor of Madras; Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.S.I., late Commander-in-Chief in India, and Sir Alfred Lyall, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Lord Dufferin in his speech dealt mainly with commercial subjects. He declared that if anything were done to weaken the existing relations between England and India every householder in the manufacturing districts of England would suffer.

Regarding Burma his Excellency gave it as his opinion that if British capital helped on the extension of railways in Burma, commerce with China would be extended, and the result would be a prodigious expansion of trade.

Alluding to Kashmir, Lord Dufferin said that he approved of the deposition of the Maharaja, although generally he was opposed to interfering with the Native Princes.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Michael Davitt concluded his speech to-day, and Sir Henry James then commenced his reply on the defence.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The members of the English cricket team, to join Lord Hawke in the tour through India, embarked on the P. and O. steamer Bengal to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO LORD DUFFERIN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Amongst those present at the dinner given last night by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Metropole to Lord Dufferin were Sir James Fergusson, Sir John Gorst, the Right Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir John Pender, and other leading merchants of London.

Lord Dufferin, replying to a speech in which his health was proposed, dwelt upon the benefits which England had derived from her Indian commerce, which, he said, it was possible to extend by increasing railways in India, in which undertaking private enterprise should assist Government. His lordship said it was absolutely necessary that we should assist in the development of Kashmir.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON BOARD THE DREADNOUGHT.

ATHENS, Oct. 30.

The Emperor of Germany paid a visit to the British Mediterranean Squadron to-day, and lunched with Admiral Hoskins on board the flagship Dreadnought, and most cordially toasted the British Navy.

THE COMPTROLLER OF POSTAL ACCOUNTS' OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the proposal that the office of the Comptroller of Postal Accounts will henceforward be placed under the charge of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Indian Treasuries; the recommendation probably emanated from Mr. Fanshaw, Director-General of Post Offices.

THE MACKINTOSH CASE.

The High Court delivered judgment late this afternoon in the case of W. Mackintosh, alleged to have cheated Maharajah Gidhour of Rs. 25, representing himself to have been deputed by the Local Government to arrange for the reception of Prince Albert Victor.

Justices Tottenham and Chunder Madhub Ghose commented unreservedly on the conduct of the Lucknow police. They said Mackintosh's arrest and subsequent detention and search of his house were absolutely illegal. It appeared further to their lordships that the proceedings connected with the arrest and removal of Mackintosh to Monghyr were illegal, and said that there had been scandalous disregard of forms of law; and the Judges were so much impressed with the necessity of diminishing in every possible way such arbitrary proceedings on the part of the executive officers that they should feel justified if they could find it consistent with their duty to quash the whole proceedings as requested by the counsel for the defendant. But as matters had arrived at the present stage they would not make such an order. There were, however, sufficient grounds for the transfer of the case.

The Magistrate Mr. Coxhead, who is on short leave, is not to try the case; but his *locum tenens* Mr. Growsex; in case the latter cannot take it up before Mr. Coxhead's return, the case will be taken up by the Magistrate at Bhagulpore.

After judgment was delivered their lordships called up Mr. Douglas White who defended Mackintosh, and asked him if what appeared in the *Statesman* this morning was a fact and that in his address to Court yesterday he said Mr. Coxhead apparently was so biassed against Mackintosh as to be determined to obtain conviction. Mr. White said he did not remember having made use of those words, but if he did, he would withdraw them.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP CANNING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

H. M.'s Troopship Canning left here yesterday morning for Rangoon with the King's Own Scottish Borderers and Commissariat stores. She expects to arrive at her destination on Sunday. 400 of the Borderers proceed at once to join the Chin Field Force, while the rest of the Regiment are to be quartered at Rangoon.

THE MOHUNT OF TIRUPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct, 31.

At the trial of the Mohunt yesterday a Madras sowcar deposed that he sold gold for the Mohunt, realising Rs. 67,443.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with homeward Indian mails of the 25th instant, arrived here at 3 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 30.

10 p.m.	77·1

TUESDAY, October 31.

6 a.m.	74·5
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	85·0

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A PASSENGER sends to the *Pioneer* the following account of the Hathras disaster:—

We left Hathras well up to time, on Sunday night, but had only gone 300 or 400 yards when the train came to a standstill with a shock so violent and sudden as to throw some of us on the floor of the carriages, and to shake others severely on their seats. It was a dark night, and on looking out we could not see whether we were on the main line or not, particularly as there are two sidings on the southern side of the station. The first impression was that the engine had broken down or been derailed, for a collision with another train seemed out of the question There were eighteen vehicles attached to the engine the first-class carriages being in the middle. The passengers mostly alighted at once, and for some little time but few of them realised what a terrible accident had occurred. On proceeding to the front of the train we found the engine derailed but still standing square on the track, and it was then seen that the train had been run into a "dead-siding," *i. e.*, one terminating abruptly against a solid ramp of earth. The engine-driver Parsons was already seeing what damage had been done to the carriages, no danger being likely to arise from the engine itself, as the boiler had not been injured. Next to the tender was a brake-van containing a small amount of luggage in charge of a jemadar; behind this was a third-class carriage, reserved as is the custom, for native women and children; and again in rear of this was a carriage of the new ambulance type, marked with the Geneva cross. The two vehicles behind the brake-van were crowded with passengers, the majority of whom had got in at Hathras; and it was the women's carriage which suffered most.

The scene, as we arrived at the head of the train, was a terrible one. The brake-van had smashed through the compartments of the women's carriage and had then been forced upwards until one-half of it was high above the next vehicle. The ambulance carriage, being strongly built, had only its fore-compartment stayed in, but had telescoped the vehicle in front of it. The lights in these carriages had been put out by the shock, and such of the terror-stricken passengers as were unhurt were screaming for assistance and making but little effort to leave the train. They were hastily got out, some of them being dragged through the windows; and lights by this time having been brought we were enabled to attend to those who were helplessly confined in the women's carriage. The two rear compartments were cleared without much difficulty, but the work of removing the killed and injured in the fore-compartments was a trying task. They were jammed together under the débris of the seats and roof, some with heads literally driven through the iron bars which separate the compartments; others lying crushed under one of the axles of the brake-van and others imprisoned by masses of broken woodwork. Two of the wheels of the van had mounted right above the seats, and those who shared in the work of rescue had to proceed cautiously lest these should come smashing down upon them by the removal of the broken frame-work of the carriage. At first it seemed almost a hopeless task to free those who were still living, so small was the space in which they were confined. Fortunately the righthand side of the carriage had been almost completely broken away, and through this women and children were dragged out and carefully carried down the small embankment of the siding. One by one they were thus removed, some fearfully mangled about the legs and arms, and others cut about the head. Here a dead body was come upon pressing still upon a woman or child; and as the light was thrown upon the interior of the compartment, a heap of those killed at the first shock could be seen lying under the axle of the break-van, which had crashed into the carriage. It was not until after two hours work that the carriage was cleared, two unfortunate women remaining jammed by the broken seats after the others had been extricated. They at last were got out, one only to die shortly afterwards. There had been some marvellous escapes, some of the children rescued being quite uninjured. The brakesman, too, escaped, though his van had been the first to be wrecked.

The injured were laid out on either side of the line, and such attention as could be given them by the passengers was freely bestowed, though as there was no medical assistance at once available, but little could be done. Fires were built from the ruins of the carriages, and round these were soon grouped those who were only slightly hurt. Some six of those who had been taken out, injured internally or with crushed limbs, died before midnight, until the total amounted to 15, of whom three were children. Of the 39 injured about half seemed serious cases.

Immediately on the accident becoming known at Hathras station, only a quarter of a mile away, telegrams were sent to Tundla and Aligarh reporting what had occurred. Mr. Bramall, District Superintendent of Traffic on the Tundla Section, came up in a special train, arriving soon after midnight with medical assistance, and the injured were at once looked to, arrangements being made to convey them first of all to the Hathras station. The mail train, with the exception of the three broken carriages, was then taken on its journey by a special engine, after a delay of four hours. Among those who worked hardest in the task of clearing the wrecked carriage were the driver of the train Parsons, the guard Jardine, and two soldiers proceeding invalided home. These were Corporal Macdonald of 16 Battery Western Division, Royal Artillery, and Private J. Grant of the King's Royal Rifles. There were others among the local railway officials and passengers who gave willing assistance, but in the actual work—and ghastly work it was—of extricating the living from among the dead, these four toiled hard for two hours.

There seems to be no doubt about the cause of the accident. The jemadar in charge of the points just outside the station did not look them over before the mail left, and hence the train was turned into the "dead-siding" on the right instead of on to the main line. He was arrested immediately after the accident occurred. The assistant station-master was in charge of Hathras at the time.

THE BANDORA RIOTS CASE.

THE case in which Andrade and six other Portuguese fishermen are charged, in connection with the Bandora riots, with assaulting an old man named Doming Gonwyti, was called on for further hearing before Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, at the Thana Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Motilal, vakil of Thana, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Narayen Amrit, vakil of the same place, appeared for the defence. The respective advocates addressed the Court on the evidence adduced in the case; and the Court's decision was reserved.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 29.

THE season here is in full swing, and people have begun to lose the jaded and dissipated expression engendered by the Poona season.

Two unfortunate accidents have already reminded us that life is not all "Bass and bowls!" though I am happy to say that both the lady on her honeymoon and the popular Adjutant-General are rapidly recovering from the effects of their unfortunate rencontre with Mother Earth.

The Club Chambers are full and contain among others, the "brilliant staff," (copy-right expression), some noted Bombay and Poona sportsmen, a "professional beauty," and a "genuine cripple." These, however, desert the Club during the daytime in favour of picnics, pedestrianism, and other peripathetic pleasures, and indeed the welkin—whatever that may be—rings all day and all night long with the merry shouts of lads and lassies.

On Monday the 1st October meeting took place. Though the "Royal and Gubernatorial Party" (copy-right expression) were unavoidably absent, the lawn and paddock were patrolled by a gay and fashionable crowd, who thoroughly enjoyed the excellent afternoon's sport provided by the honorary secretary.

The G. R.'s did not wear proper colours, but their variegated tastes in cotton and flannel shirts added colour to the scene.

Fortunately it was understood that no objections could be entertained for a moment, so no one rode the weights advertised, and indeed one winner partially owed his success to the adventitious aid of a syce with a thick stick.

The side-saddle race was most amusing, as no one quite understood how to sit; and the fair sex mercilessly criticised their temporary rivals. One A.-D.-C.'s bonnet was much admired, and many a wish was expresed that it were possible to imprint a chaste salute on his fair and veiled young cheek. A young officer fell with his head dangerously near his horse's fore feet; but the animal refrained from kicking, it may be through fear of injuring his hoof. Subjoined is an account of the racing.

STEWARDS—Mr. A. Keyser, Mr. M. Filgate, Colonel Becher, and Captain Forbes, A.-D.-C.

1ST RACE.—4 p.m.—Prize Rs. 45. For all ponies, catch weights 11st. Distance 3 furlongs.

Captain Forbes' Kushdil, Owner 1
Mr. Sedley's Joe, Owner 2
Captain Herbert's Euclid, Owner 3

Four others ran. Won easily.

2ND RACE.—Prize Rs. 45. A distance handicap for all horses, ¾ mile.

Mr. Ledley's Boh Sway, Owner 1
Capt Herbert's Sheikh, Owner 2
Mr. Cloete's St. George, Owner 3

Five others ran. Won easily.

3RD RACE.—Prize Rs. 45. Steeple chase for Arabs 13-3 and under, that have never been placed, and C.-B.'s 13-3 and under. About 1 mile.

Mr. Burder's Pepsine, Capt Herbert 1
Mr. Corbyn's Wildboar, Owner ..... fell
Capt Forbes' Khushdil, Owner 0

Wild-boar came down at the first jump, Khusdil looked like winnig, until he unfortunately ran out.

4TH RACE.—Flat race for all Arabs 13-3 and under that have never been placed, and for all C.-B.'s 13-3 and under. 3 furlougs, catch weights 10st 7lb.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot's Unknown, Mr. Warden... 1
Capt Forbes' Caliph, Owner 2
Capt Hobday's Bonny May, Owner 3
Mr. Cloete's Windmill, Owner 0

5TH RACE.—Lady's nomination race for all hacks to be ridden in side-saddles and bonnets. Catch weights over 11st. 3 furlongs.

Miss Keyser nominates Mr. Sedley's Boh Shway, Mr. Corbyn 1
Mrs. Keyser nominates Mr. Sedley's Brown Prince, Capt Forbes 2
Mrs. Jopp nominates Capt Fergusson's Arid, Owner 3

Won prettily and gracefully, holding on to the pommel. Five other nominations.

6TH RACE.—Prize Rs. 30. Saddling Race for all galloways, 14 hands and under. To run 100 yards carrying the saddle, saddle the pony, run 100 yards along side pony, mount and ride home, 200 yards. Catch weights.

Mr. Corbyn' Pathan, Owner 1
Mr. Cloete's Windmill, Owner 2
Mr. Arthur's Rufus, Owner 3

Nine starters. Won by Pathan with the syce's aid.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

THE arrangements for the holding of the Congress in Bombay in December next, are fairly approaching completion, and the committee charged with carrying out the arrangements have been using their best energies to put everything in working order. They have rented a large plot of ground at Byculla for the erection of the *mandap*, in which the Congress is to hold its sittings; accommodation has been provided for the temporary residence of the numerous delegates and for their eating and drinking in consonance with the customs and usages of different castes and creeds. Subscriptions have been obtained for defraying the necessary expenditure in connection with the Congress; and a programme of the proceedings has also been drawn up. The total expenditure is roughly estimated at Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 10,000, it is believed, will be realised by the levy of a fee of eight rupees from each delegate for the Congress Fund, while the balance of Rs. 30,000 is expected to be made up by subscriptions raised in Bombay and Poona, in addition to some contributions which have been voluntarily sent up from Guzerat. A plot of ground, measuring 3,000 square feet, situated near "Sans Souci," the property of the Sassoon family at Byculla, has been rented from the lease-holder, Mr. Premchund Roychund. The committee having failed to secure on rent the use of "Sans Souci," which would have proved very suitable for the accommodation of the delegates, have rented the premises in the neighbourhood which was formerly used for an hospital, as well as several adjacent bungalows belonging to Mr. Premchund Roychund. It is expected that from six to seven hundred delegates will assemble in Bombay. The unusually large number of 1,200 delegates at the last Congress, was owing to the peculiar exigencies of the year, when a bold front had to be made in order to counteract or repel the adverse influences which were brought to bear upon the Congress; but it is not intended hereafter to incur unusually heavy expenditure in order to collect a very large number of delegates, and the number will not be allowed to exceed one thousand. The hospital premises referred to will afford accommodation for about 250 delegates next month, and a like number will be accommodated in Mr. Premchuad's bungalows, and about a hundred more in tents to be pitched near the *mandap*, while those desiring more comfortable arrangements will be provided for in the surrounding hotels. A separate table will be provided, in accordance with the committee's arrangements, for Europeans and those eating and drinking in the European fashion, at two rupees per day. Brahmin cooks will cook the food for orthodox Hindus; and similarly special arrangements will be made for others. Those who live according to the native fashion will be charged a total fee of four rupees for the six days during which the delegates are to stay in Bombay. Mr. Hume is said to have suggested that instead of spending its energies upon five or six different subjects which have already engaged the attention of the Congress, all their strength should be brought to bear upon one of them. Should this suggestion be accepted at the first day's sitting, the Arms Act, Abkari, Police, and other matters will be laid aside at the coming sittings, and the discussion will mostly be confined to the organisation of the Legislative Councils. The unsatisfactory result of the Public Service Commission will receive due attention, as well as the suggestion that the sittings of the Congress should be held every five years instead of every year as at present. On the first day, the 26th December, the president of the reception committee will deliver the opening address, after which the Congress will adjourn. For four days from the 27th December the business on the programme will be gone through, and the number of delegates for future Congresses will be fixed. The usual social Congress will also be held. Seats will be provided for about eight hundred visitors in the Congress *mandap*.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.

WE give below passages from speeches recently made in the Vicerigal Council and elsewhere which show that the point of view from which the Supreme Government has dealt with the question of the real ability of solemn guarantees, has changed from moment to moment under pressure, whether from above or below, in a rather remarkable fashion:—

THE POST FACTO INDEMNITY.

"Broadly I think we ought to do all that we reasonably can to keep faith with all those who on the strength of this indemnity made admissions which have brought them within the grip of the law. . . . . If positive precedent be needed, it may be found in the Acts of Parliament relating to corrupt practices at Parliamentary and Municipal elections, or, to take the latest instance, in the Act passed last year with reference to what is known as the Parnell Commission. It is true that the course which English legislation has usually taken of late has been to offer indemnity before the commencement of proceedings to witnesses who shall make "a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which they are examined," and to make the indemnity depend on the certificate of the Commissioners that the condition has been fulfilled; and it may be regretted that this course was not adopted in the present case. But *that which may be lawfully done beforehand is not rendered unlawful by being done afterwards.* The validity of the indemnity is not impaired by its being granted *ex post facto*; and it is competent for the Legislature to exercise, instead of delegating, its authority and to dispense with conditions, *when the means of fulfilling them are no longer available.* The Commission being dissolved, its certificate cannot now be procured, and this Council must take its place. Under these circumstances *I have no hesitation in asking the Council, instead of directing a new enquiry, to extend the benefit of the indemnity to all the witnesses who gave their testimony on the faith of its protection.*" (Mr. Scoble, Sept.)

BETTER NOT TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF FULFILLING THE CONDITIONS OF THE GUARANTEE.

"My honourable friend has so framed his Bill as to indemnify against suits and prosecutions *all* who have confessed to making corrupt payments. In the matter of such statutory indemnity I agree that it is better not to allow the raising of question whether the particular individual received a formal guarantee, and, if so, *whether he has substantially fulfilled the condition by telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* Their consideration, however, will materially affect his claim to compensation for loss of office." (Mr. Hutchins, Sept.)

"We believe that having to choose between a partial cancellation of the guarantee and the retention in office of men self-convicted as unworthy of public confidence, a partial cancellation of the guarantee is the lesser evil." (Viceroy, Sept.)

"The reckless use of language of this kind appears to me to show a complete disregard for the interests of that section of the community, which, if these persons had not been deprived of their offices, would have depended upon them for the due administration of justice. . . . . The Government of Bombay is given credit, and deservedly so, for the manner in which it attempted to deal with corruption, when the person suspected was a high English official. I trust that the Government of India will at least not be censured for having declined to tolerate the continued presence in the public service of native officials, who have been shown beyond all doubt to be tainted with the same corruption." (Viceroy 17th Oct.)

WHY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DID NOT INTERFERE AT ONCE.

BECAUSE THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS NOT SPOKEN.

"I should first explain why the Government of India did not at once take the matter into its own hands. It is one which deeply concerns the internal administration of the country and the character and conduct of the officials, by whom that administration is carried on. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, it should have been settled by the Government of Bombay in communication with the Government of India rather than with the Secretary of State. The case of Mr. Crawford, however, had to be disposed of by the Secretary of State, and in accordance with the usual course, it was reported directly to his Lordship by the Government of Bombay." (After noting the despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, dated 15th February.) "On the 1st March the Government of Bombay submitted the report of the Commission on Mr. Crawford, together with their own opinion; but meanwhile and subsequently various direct communications passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the subordinate officials, who had given self-inculpating evidence. It was not until the Secretary of State announced his final decision that they (the Government of India) considered themselves free to formally interfere. (Mr. Hutchins, Sept.)

"We have never represented the measure itself, or the arrangement by which it is to be accompanied, as more than the most hopeful settlement of a question full of difficulty in itself, and *rendered still less easy of solution from the fact that the Government of India was not called upon to intervene until the eleventh hour, by which time the situation had become very seriously complicated.* (Viceroy, 17th Oct.)

THE TRUE REASON.

It was only quite recently that the point had been raised as to whether under the statute of George III. these officers were incapable of holding their offices if they had been guilty of corruption. (Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons, July.)

THE QUESTION RAISED.

"I am now able to announce that the Secretary of State has authorised us to continue to these dismissed officials the full pay which they were receiving. A great point has been made of the precedent of the Masters in Chancery in 1725. . . . But the essential distinction between the Masters and the Mamlatdars seems to me to be this: The masters obtained an antecedent statutory indemnity about the validity of which there could be no question, whereas the indemnity on which the mamlatdars rely was admittedly *ultra vires*, and the legislature is now called upon to decide whether or not it ought to be ratified in every case. . . . The other argument is this that the incriminated officials have not been put on their trial as the rules of the service require that they ought to be formally charged with having paid money without extreme pressure, and allowed to adduce evidence that they really paid under compulsion. If this argument is a sound one, if we are bound to hold an exhaustive enquiry in each case, there will be a very serious prolongation of what has long ago amounted to a grave and deplorable scandal; but it seems to me that the argument is one which cannot be admitted for a single instant. Every one of these men has confessed to the commission of a criminal offence. . . . It is only out of grace and policy, and our wish to fulfil, as far as possible, even an illegal promise, that any one of them can be retained. And of their retention is itself a matter of grace and policy, it follows that we are under no obligation to permit any further investigations. . . . . *No doubt the result may be that those dismissed may not be the very worst offenders; but we cannot help that.* Almost anything would be preferable to a further prolongation of the scandal." (Mr. Hutchins, 17th Oct.)

BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT.

"It would not have occurred to me to notice the argument that your Excellency's Government is itself responsible for the 'inconveniently wide guarantee,' but for the fact that I am supposed to have endeavoured to defend the Government against such an imputation on the occasion when this Bill was introduced. I am not surprised to find that my arguments were considered unsuccessful, as I am quite unconscious of having offered any with this object: it did not occur to me that the Government of India could be deemed responsible, or that there was any necessity to defend it. But as the point has now been raised, I must just say this—the imputation of responsibility on the part of your Excellency's Government is based solely on the assumption that 'the local Government must have kept them informed of all its proceedings, and that therefore well knowing the inconveniently wide form of the indemnity offered, they confirmed it by their acquiescence. This assumption is not only unfounded but distinctly contrary to fact: the Government of India had no knowledge of the terms of the indemnity *until after the criminating statements had been obtained.*" (Mr. Hutchins, 17th Oct.)

A MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains the following notification dissolving the Municipality of Mandal in the Ahmedabad district:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council considering the lack of interest of the inhabitants of Mandal, taluka Viramgam, Ahmedabad District, in municipal administration, is pleased to declare, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 13 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, that the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of the said Act are unsuitable to the said municipal district of Mandal.

2. And in further exercise of the said power the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said municipality of Mandal shall consist of ten nominated commissioners, to be appointed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, of whom six shall be officials and four non-officials.

THE RAST GOFTAR DEFAMATION CASE.

THE hearing of the case, in which Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has brought a summons against Messrs. Kaikhoshroo Nowroji Kabraji and Merwanji Furdunji Marahan, editor and proprietor, respectively, of the *Rast Goftar* and *Satya Prakash*, for defamation, was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The charge, as has been previously stated, was founded on the publication of two letters, signed "A Parsee" and "One Who Knows a Secret," which appeared in defendants' paper of the 25th August, the particulars in reference to which have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta appeared for the complainant; Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee for the defendants.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, secretary to the Parsee Punchayet, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Pherozshah Metha. He said he remembered of a requisition been sent in to convene a public meeting of Parsees. It was brought to him by Mr. Kaikhoshroo Kabrajee the first accused, and Mr. Darashah Rattonjee Chichgar. He knew the handwriting of Mr. Kabrajee, and the signature of his name together with the dating of the requisition was in his handwriting. He had no doubt about that.

Mr. Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, a retired merchant examined by Mr. Pherozshah Metha, said he signed the requisition which was brought to him by Mr. Kabrajee and Mr. Darashah Chichgar.

Dr. Hormusji Dosabhoy Peshikaka said he had read the letters in the *Rast Goftar* referred to and understood the editor referred to therein to be Mr. Framjee Mehta, the editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, and the schoolmaster as Mr. Hormusjee N. Lord. The heading of the letter "One Who Knows," which was "Our Brother Kesario Gurgin," he also considered was meant for the complainant.

Mr. Pherozshah: Will you kindly read the last portion of that letter?—I have read it.

Are the imputations contained therein calculated to injure his character in the Parsee community?—Yes, it would harm his reputation.

And are they calculated to affect the circulation of his paper?—They might.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistri said he was an M. A. of the Bombay University, and had sometimes been appointed to examine in Persian. He read the *Rast Goftar* regularly, and had read the two letters referred to. He also understood the persons referred to were the complainant and Mr. Lord, and was of the same opinion as the last witness that the imputations were calculated to harm the complainant's character and the circulation of his paper.

Are the main incidents of the Shah Nama popularly known to the Parsees?—I believe they are through the means of translations.

Among Parsees is the word "gurgin" used to describe a certain character, or is it not?—It is given the same character as it is given in the "Shah Nama."

What do you understand by calling a person a "gurgin?"—A deceiver: a traitor; a treacherous person.

The witness was then handed a Persian dictionary and asked by Mr. Pherozshah if the word "gurgin" was in it, to which he replied it was.

Mr. Tyebjee: What edition is this?—There is no title-page to it.

His Worship: Is it missing?—I believe it is.

Mr. Tyebjee: Then I hardly consider it a book of authority.

Mr. Pherozshah: It has already been put in, my learned friend is too late. I submit it is an appropriate book of reference within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Tyebjee: I believe the Court has no knowledge of Persian, therefore your Worship is unable to say whether this is an appropriate book of reference. How can the Court say whether it gives a correct meaning of the word "gurgin."

His Worship (to the Witness): You cannot say whether this is a book of authority or not?—I cannot say that.

Mr. Pherozshah again explained, it was quite an appropriate book of reference within the meaning of the Act and the Court admitted the evidence, at the same time recording Mr. Tyebjee's objection.

Mr. Pherozshah then read a translation from the Barju Nama by Baba Luxman, which he said might be relied on being an official translation. This showed the meaning of the word "gurgin." It was as follows:—'Now I wish to take "gurgin" of Milad with me for the reason that this famous veteran just as he is very proficient in deceit and fraud so he is well versed in (the art of) explaining (or persuading) by telling lies with sweet words and in fabricating falsehoods. So that if an unknown hero would come to make war with me in the land of Khowar, the illustrious Jangeshwaran would, by his wisdom, show me the tactics of war, and make me acquainted with the strange place. (And) if at that place some occasion should arise for me for (practising) deceit, fraud, or for telling falsehoods, then at that time, veteran "gurgin's" flattery (glibness of tongue) would be of great use to me. For this reason I have begged (for taking) both these heroes with me.'

Cross-examination was reserved, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday, the 13th ultimo, at 2-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.—Slight barometric fall is reported from Sind and some of the west coast stations, Ceylon and Burma; elsewhere the barometer has risen slowly. Pressure is generally uniform, but somewhat lower in Burma and on the east of the Bay than elsewhere. Winds are unchanged and beyond local. Feeble cyclonic circulation in Burma the directions are about normal. The mean temperature slightly exceeds the normal in the North-Provinces, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, and slightly below it elsewhere. The night temperatures at the central stations continue low; the only rainfall reported are slight showers at Madras, Moulmein and Thyetmyo.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday at the Municipal Offices, Mr. Grattan Geary, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Amiruddin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Sorvai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashaw R. Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, Ekanth Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandes, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Harkissondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, and Rai Bahadur Lachmon Singh, Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconochie, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Morewether, Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cawasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherji Nowroji Banaji, Naoroji Beiramji Santook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

NEW COUNCILLORS.

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal the following were recorded:—

Memorandum, dated 1st October, 1889, from the Commissioner, stating that on the 25th September, 1889, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal was elected a Councillor by the ratepayers, in place of Mr. Jalbhai Ardesir Seth, proceeded to Europe.

Memorandum, dated 1st October 1889, from the Commissioner, stating that on the 1st idem Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconachie was elected a Councillor by H. M.'s Justices of the Peace in place of Surgeon-Major James Arnott resigned.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S BYE-LAWS.

The Corporation next considered the letter on the subject of the Joint Schools Committee's bye-laws which has already been published.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham, in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed:—(1) "That the Corporation agrees to the changes suggested in the bye-laws, except as regards the reduction in the amount of the balance, and that Government be requested to confirm and publish the bye-laws with the least possible delay. The changes agreed to are:—(a) Bye-law 3, omit words "and leave allowances"; (b) bye-law 4, line 9, omit words "and such teacher . . . . list of teachers"; (c) bye-law 5 add the words "and provided also that no teacher transferred from Government Service, &c.," as suggested; (d) add to forms as suggested by the Accountant-General. (2) "That the Joint Schools Committee be requested, as soon as possible, after the confirmation of the bye-laws by Government to submit their Budget Estimates for primary education for the year 1890-91 in accordance with Bye-law 11 and the provisions of the Municipal Act. (3) "That the Joint Schools Committee be authorised to take over the existing schools with furniture and all appurtenances and current Budget, together with the balance of the Presidency Fund, to serve as a nucleus of the new Municipal school system, and agrees to accept the pensions liability for any future deficit in the Presidency Local Fund Pension Fund as an equitable charge upon the balance taken over; provided, however, that such liability be strictly limited to the amount of the balance. (4) "That Government be informed that the Corporation fully recognises their desire to apportion the Provincial Funds at their disposal fairly amongst the various districts of the Presidency, and is prepared to accept the grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years as proposed."

Mr. Kirkham said that the Corporation in two or three weeks' time at farthest would be called upon to discuss the Education Budget Estimates for the next financial year, and on that occasion would have an opportunity of dealing with the more general aspects of the educational duties which had devolved upon them under the new law. He, therefore, thought that it would be wise if on that occasion they confined themselves somewhat strictly to the points of business which arose out of the letter of Government. This Government letter dealt with three points:—In the first place there were the bye-laws, in the second place there was the offer by Government to hand over to them the balance of the Presidency Educational Fund, out of which the existing schools had hitherto been maintained. But Government offered this balance, which would amount roughly to Rs. 10, 000 or Rs. 11, 000 on a particular condition which was mentioned in the letter. It would be for them as a Corporation to say whether they would accept the balance with that condition or whether they would decline it. Then there was the third point, the announcement by Government that they had fixed for the provincial grant out of the general revenues to aid the Corporation in the discharge of its educational duties, the sum of Rs. 25,000 for five years. Those were the three points which were dealt with in the letter. In the resolution of which he had given notice, and which they would see was divided into four paras., three of them dealt with the three points which he had just mentioned (the first, third, and fourth,) while the second para. arose out of the first. The three paras. which dealt with these three points, appeared to him to be fair and reasonable resolutions upon each of the matters dealt with, and he was sanguine that, if he could only succeed in making the matter clear to the Corporation, his resolution would be passed that day unanimously. He would first deal with the question of the bye-laws. They would remember that the bye-laws had already passed the Joint Schools Committee and the Corporation. Under the law they had to be confirmed by Government, and he might say that they had passed Government too. Not only had Government admitted that the bye-laws were almost unexceptionable but they admitted that they cleared the whole ground, for they had been informed by Government

have to bear the pensions of all the teachers who had subscribed to the Fund. He would take the Bombay Fund, as the one they were most interested in. That was closed in 1882, it would have to remain closed and it would have to pay the pensions of all teachers who had subscribed to it up to that date. Was the fund solvent? He thought so. Of course he was not an actuary, but judging from the fact that last year its balance was Rs. 19,000 while this year it was Rs. 19,500, he imagined it was going up instead of down. With regard to the twenty-three districts the Local Funds would have to make good any deficit in any of them, therefore Government in handing over the balance to them said they should take the liability. There was only one thing which seemed hardly reasonable in the Government letter. Government said "on condition that the Municipality undertakes to meet any claims on account of pensions." He did not think that was a condition which a prudent business man would accept. If they accepted Rs. 10,000 they wanted to know the extent of the liabilities. They could not define the claims but that was no reason why they should be unlimited. He had, therefore, made the proposition so that all business men would agree it was fair and reasonable. He said accept the fund, accept the balance, accept the liability, with the following limitation:—"Provided, however, that such liability be strictly limited to the amount of the balance." In that case every thing was in their favour and in the language of a sportsman they stood to win the whole amount; they would have the interest of the money all along and they could not lose, in the long run, a single pie. If they did accept the balance the Joint Schools Committee would be started on its way without asking for any balance from the Corporation as the balance would have been already provided. Then they came to the fourth matter, which was the announcement by Government that they intended to make them a grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years as the fixed amount of Provincial Grant. This, he had thought, was the easiest of the four points for the Corporation to accept—(hear, hear)—and he had heard with some surprise that a difficulty was felt by some of the members on this point. But this he felt sure must be only temporary and that when he explained, the money would be accepted. The Presidency was divided into twenty-three districts or collectorates or zillas, and Bombay as the capital city being counted made a total of twenty-four divisions. The districts were under the government of District Local Boards (what in England would be called County Boards) and each contained 700,000 or 800,000 people more or less, the District of Poona having the same number as Bombay. The educational duties laid upon the District Local Boards were the same as those laid upon the Corporation by the new Municipal Act. The District Local Boards were bound by law to make adequate provision for the education of the children within their jurisdiction: they had to build schools and to encourage private enterprize by assisting private individuals who started schools. So that in this particular matter the districts and Bombay were very much on a level. The amount of money at the disposal of Government for these purposes was unfortunately, a limited one. The fourteen and a half millions of people who were in the twenty-three districts had to be supplied by Government out of Rs. 3,79,330 from the general revenues and the task of Government was to apportion this sum fairly amongst the twenty-three districts and Bombay. Government had divided this money according to population and he must say that no one could suggest a fairer mode of dividing it. Government had given Bombay the same amount of money as it had given Poona, although in the latter place the children were scattered about in the hamlets and not so easy to be got at. According to a table he held in his hand, and which gave the population and grant for each district, it would appear that Bombay got a more liberal grant than twenty-one out of the twenty-three districts. Only in two districts was a larger grant given, viz., in the Panch Mahals and in Colaba. The former had a very scattered population and the latter had no doubt some special claims. He would appeal to the Corporation as men of business and ask them whether Goverment could with due regard to the claims of the whole Presidency, give them a larger share than the Rs. 25,000? Nothing but the certainty that Bombay with its wealth, its enterprise, and its liberality would be sure to push on with primary education, would justify Government in offering so large an amount. It was not official rhetoric but simple fact when the Government letter claimed the grant to be not only fair but liberal. With those remarks he said he would place his proposition before the Corporation. (Applause.)

Colonel Merewether, in seconding the proposition, observed that the proposer had very clearly shown that the Corporation should do as he suggested.

Mr. K. M. Shroff suggested that the several points embodied in Mr. Kirkham's proposal should be separately discussed and voted upon.

The President observed that he was himself going to suggest that the different parts of the proposition should be discussed together, but that they should be voted upon separately.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said that he was very willing to support the proposition, but he felt as if he was between two stools. In the first place it was but fair that the Joint Schools Committee, which was responsible to the Corporation, in some respects, should be given an opportunity to have their say on the several points alluded to by Mr. Kirkham in his proposition. The Corporation ought not to commit itself one way or the other, until they knew the views of the Joint Schools Committee in the matter. It was all the more necessary because Government in their letter proposed certain financial changes, and the Corporation were asked to undertake certain liabilities, one of which Mr. Kirkham himself stated was indefinite in its nature. Not one, possibly very few on the board of the Corporation knew what the Presidency Pension Fund was, until Mr. Kirkham explained to them at that meeting. He (Mr. Chandavarkar) had heard it for the first time that day. Before the Corporation undertook such a heavy liability, it was but fair that they should know all about the Presidency Pension Fund. He must say that the letter of Government was very vaguely and obscurely worded, particulary with reference to Rs. 25,000, which they said they would pay for a period of five years. There was nothing mentioned in the letter as to what the Government would do after the expiry of that period. This was a point on which the Joint Schools Committee must be asked their opinion. It was true that Mr. Kirkham had given them some information about the Presidency Pension Fund, but it was still necessary that the Joint Schools Committee should be asked their opinion before the Corporation entered into any arrangement as proposed. He asked the Corporation to move cautiously in the matter, and to see that their action was consistent, and not of a piecemeal character. As a matter of courtesy, and as a matter of fairness and of policy, it was but due that the Corporation should give an opportunity to the Joint Schools Committee to state their views on the several points before they took any such action as suggested by Mr. Kirkham in his proposition. (Applause.)

Mr. Dinshaw Watcha cordially supported all that had been said by the last speaker. He warned the Corporation from taking a leap in the dark, particularly with regard to the financial aspect of the question. It would be wise, he said, on the part of the Corporation to refer the several points embodied in Mr. Kirkham's proposal to the Joint Schools Committee, who might be called a body of experts, and to whom was given the charge of primary education in Bombay. There would be time enough, after the committee had submitted their report to the Corporation, to criticise the offer made by Government, particularly with reference to Rs. 25,000. He might say that this offer was a sort of a bait held out to them by Government. (Laughter and applause.) It was certainly very wise and very liberal on the part of Government to give Bombay a larger share of the educational grant, while other districts were to be starved. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Government might possibly be thinking that they would pay Bombay Rs. 25,000 for a term of five years, and after the expiry of that period say, that Bombay was a wealthy and a go-ahead city and it should, therefore, find its own money for primary education imparted thereat. He (Mr. Watcha) thought that this offer was a bait from which the Corporation would do well to keep themselves off. (Hear, hear.) When the matter would come for discussion after it had been reported upon by the Joint Schools Committee, he (Mr. Watcha) would oppose it on principle, as on the Continent and in the United States primary education was given free of charge. While England spent a proportionately immense sum on the education of her population, the Government of Bombay proposed to spend the magnificent sum of about three lakhs of rupees on the education of its teeming millions, out of which they proposed to give Bombay Rs. 25,000, starving, as remarked by Mr. Kirkham, the several districts into which the Presidency had been divided. (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal, in supporting the amendment, considered that a reference to the Joint Schools Committee was the only right procedure. Just as they referred all questions of finance to the Standing Committee, on educational matters, they ought to know, before disposing of the proposals, what the Joint Schools Committee had to say. He was pretty certain that as the first three propositions of Mr. Kirkham's motion there would not be much difference of opinion, but the proposal of Government to continue a fixed grant, of Rs. 25,000 towards the school fund for a space of five years, on the basis of the last year's grant, was thought the easiest by Mr. Kirkham for the Corporation to comply with, but to Mr. Javerilal's mind it appeared rather the most difficult to deal with and decide upon offhand. The letter of Government admitted that much remained to be done for the extension of primary education in Bombay. It also admitted that primary education would advance much more rapidly in Bombay than in the districts. And yet with the result of the increased expenditure consequent upon it, if the Government grant was a fixed amount, would be to let the entire burden of such increase fall solely upon the Corporation. What was hinted in the letter was the levy of an educational cess in the shape of an increase to the current property rates as likely to meet all increase in expenditure. This meant that, whereas Government would not for the next five years pay anything more than the fixed sum, the Corporation alone should bear the whole burden of the increased outlay indefinitely. Mr. Javerilal did not think this was fair to the Corporation. He looked upon the Joint Schools Committee in the light of a partnership concern, to which each partner—the Government and the Municipality—were to contribute its proportionate quota towards the outlay. Already the Municipality was paying more than the minimum sum required by the law. Sec. 120 of the Act provided that the Municipal contribution was to be not less than a sum of such amount as, added to the school fees, would be double the Government grant. Looking to the figures of the past year he found that the estimate of the school fees was Rs. 22,500; that of the Municipal contribution was Rs. 31,400 or in all about Rs. 54,000, which was more than double the Government grant of Rs. 25,000. He did not think it fair to the Municipality to be paying this excess outlay alone from year to year, and that, too, by increased taxation on house-property.

Mr. Kirkham, in replying, said he did like opposing an amendment which sought to refer any matter to a body of experts who could throw further light upon it; but he did not think that was quite the position of affairs here. He admitted that the Joint Schools Committee could go into an educational question more thoroughly than they could; but he could not see how that Committee, which was a new body, which had not entered upon its duties, and which had no records, could be expected to advance this matter further than it now stood. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the passing of the by-laws for instance he challanged anyone to say that the Committee could deal with it better than they could. The proposal to send it back to the Committee simply meant that the matter was to be delayed indefinitely for several weeks longer. He hoped it would not be thought he wished to "rush" anything through the Coporation, but he must object to Mr. Chandavarkar representing the liability, in connection with the taking over of the balance, as a serious matter, when he had distinctly put into the resolution that the liability could in no case exceed the amount they took over. He (the speaker) would be only too glad to take over Rs. 15,000 on the same terms. How could any man object to take over a sum of money, of which he was to have the use for a number of years, which he might never be called upon to repay, and if, when he was, he would only have to pay back the amount he took? He should like to say a word about the United States. Surely no gentleman in that Corporation was unaware that all over the world primary education was always supported locally, it was always looked upon in the same way as a water-supply, and in the United States it was so.

Mr. Wacha: It is not. It is free.

Mr. Kirkham: It is free in the sense that the children pay no fees, but the expenses including the loss of the fees are borne locally. In England the Imperial Government pays some money towards it, but in the United States the Government does not, it is supported locally, because it is regarded as a thing that benefits the neighbourhood. Theoretically Government would be justified in not giving us any money. Through primary education, secondary education widens, and when we get to higher education the whole community is benefitted, and the State is justified in paying. That is the theory.

Mr. Roughton: What is primary education? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Kirkham: I will answer my friend by quoting the words of a man whose name is one of the most reverenced in India. Mr. John Bright thus described it during a debate in the House of Commons:—A child should be able to read and to understand what he reads; to write, and to write so that what he writes can be read; and to be able to cast the simple accounts which are of use in every station of life, that is primary education. (Applause.)

Mr. Roughton: In what language? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Kirkham: In the vernaculars of the city. No one I hope thinks that by primary education we hope to produce B. A.'s. I would apply to the members of the Corporation as business-men to pass the first para. of my resolution, if no other.

On a division the proposition was lost, and the amendment to refer the subject to the Joint Schools Committee carried by a large majority.

A NEW ROAD.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 16th October, 1889, from the Commissioner, asking sanction, under section 291 (a) of the Municipal Act, to his laying down the line of a proposed road running from Love Lane through Ross Cottage Lane to Matharpakadi Lane as shown in red lines on the plan attached to the Commissioner's letter.

The neccessary sanction was given, and the Corporation adjourned.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Office yesterday, Mr. Grattan Gear y in the chair.

THE LOVE-GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee dated 2nd October 1889, as follows:—"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the xpenditure of Rs. 5,000, from available balances, on account of cost of supplemental machinery temporarily required at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

On the motion of Col. Merewether the necessary sanction was given.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Corporation next discussed the Administration Report of the Committee for the year 1888-89 together with the report thereof by the Standing Committee and the Auditors' report for the same period.

Mr. Javerilal proposed "that the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1888-89, together with the "review" thereof by the Standing Committee, and the report of the Auditors to the Corporation for the same period be recorded; that, having regard to the fact that whilst the revenue to Government from liquor licenses in Bombay is nearly three lakhs of rupees a year, Government under the terms of Act V of 1878 only pay Rs. 143,753 thereof to the Municipality, the Corporation is of opinion that itmay fairly ask Government to make such equitable alteration of the law as would enable Government to make such a concession in the yearly sum payable to the Corporation as would represent a fair average revenue derived from liquor licenses; that the president be requested to address Government on this subject, and to point out that the Corporation may fairly ask for this concession, having regard to the large outlay which the further improvement of the city will involve; to the probability of the Municipality being called upon to make a large contribution towards additional police charges; to the fact that the town duty on petroleum which was estimated to yield one lakh of rupees was abolished as a municipal duty from 1st April 1886, and to the circumstance that consequent on the action of the Government of India in reducing the duration of the Tansa Water Works loan and all future loans from 60 to 40 years, half a lakh per annum more than was originally agreed to has to be provided for the sinking fund of the Tansa Loan, and about one-half per cent. more for sinking fund charges of all future loans.

Dr. Balchandra seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani rose to speak to a point of order. He said that under the rules Mr. Javerilal ought to have given notice of his motion at leastt three days before the holding of the meeting. It was quite possible, he said, that members might not object on the present occasion to allow Mr. Javerilal to proceed with his resolution, as they all appeared to be at one with him; but he (Mr. Sayani) took exception to the principle which would in cases in which members differed, prove highly inconvenient and detrimental to the interests of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal contended that his proposition arose out of the administration reports and the review thereon by the Standing Committee.

Mr. President ruled that Mr. Javerilal's resolution was in order, under the provisions of the Act which he read.

Mr. Dinshaw Watcha said that the revenue had decreased for the past few years. He said that the system of keeping accounts in the Municipality was fallacious and faulty. He objected to the opening cash balance, whatever it might be, being put downs to the revenue side, when it ought to be put to the reserve fund. He said that the present system wa a "financial juggling." He also drew the attention of the Corporation to the heavy death-rate from fever in the city. He then moved a rider to Mr. Javerilal's proposition, which was to the effect that the health officer be required to report on the fever.

The President observed that Mr. Watcha's rider was out of order, and could not be considered until he gave notice under provisions of the Act just read.

Mr. Watcha, who remained standing while the president was speaking, wished to be heard on the point.

The president asked Mr. Watcha to sit down as he had every opportunity to say what he wished on the point of order,

Mr. Watcha, who was much exoited, said that he was put down every time he tried to address the Corporation. The liberty of members was curtailed, and it was, to say the least, very unfair. (Order, order.)

The President—Please to sit down, Mr. Watcha.

Mr. Watcha—Such things are only done, at the board of the Corporation.] (Sensation..)

Mr. Gilbert rising to order said:—Mr. President, if a member does not obey your orders, and turns this place into a bear garden, we had better adjourn. It is but proper that some further steps should be taken in the matter. I was very much pained to see similar conduct occur more than once before.

The President said the rule was that when a point of order had been discussed, the member who rose to speak to the point of order, should sit down when a decision was given by the president.

Mr. Gilbert, speaking to the question, agreed with all that had been stated by Mr. Sayani. He moved an amendment to the effect that further discussion of the administration report be adjourned, and that if any member wished to make any proposal with reference to it, he should give three days' notice of the same.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sayani pointed out that Mr. Gilbert's amendment was out of order. He then moved another amendment with the intention of removing all the difficulties as to the point of order, that the administration report and the review by the standing committee, as well as the auditors' report, be recorded. Members should give notice of motion at the next meeting that they wished to bring forward suggestions or propositions in connection with the reports.

Mr. Chandravarkar seconded the resolution.

Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Watcha here withdrew their propositions and amendments respectively.

Mr. Sayani's amendment was then agreed to by the Corporation.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee' exuressing the opinion that it is desirable to ask H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to take part in any public function that may be taken in hand on his return to this city.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney the report was approved and adopted. It was further resolved that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction a grant of any reasonable sum towards the fund for the cost of holding a public entertainment, and to sanction the use of the Victoria Gardens for the occasion; that the special committee be authorized to add to their number and to associate with them persons of special experience in any branch of entertainment that may be proposed, who may not happen to be Municipal councillors, and to resolve themselves into a sub-committee.

THE SUNDAY MAILS QUESTION.

Mr. Kirkham proposed that letter No. 3671, Financial Department, dated 28th Sept. 1889, from Mr. Acting Under Secretary Atkins, forwarding Government resolution No. 3609, dated 24th idem, regarding the memorial from the Corporation protesting against the proposed change of the day of departure of the English mails to Sunday, be recorded.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. C. LE BAILLY, 2nd York and Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant W. W. Warner, 2nd Warwickshire Regiment, and Second Lieutenant J. R. Blackburn, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., have been placed at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT A. B. SANGSTER has been granted 182 days' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. T. TUCKER, Bombay Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

LIEUTENANT C. A. KEMBALL, Captain L. L. Fenton and Surgeon H. W. Stevenson have been permitted to return to duty.

COLONEL G. E. HANCOCK has been granted three months' leave on private affairs.

SURGEON MAJOR J. ROSS, I. M. S., has been permitted to retire from the service.

SURGEONS W. S. P. RICKETTS, G. W. Jenney and C. Hudson have been taken on the strength of the Bombay medical establishment.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant-Colonel Salkeld, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Kemble retired. Captain Martin, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession. Captain Davison, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander. Lieutenant Pritchard, Scottish Borderers, appointed to 25th Punjab Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps. Lieutenant Cox, Scottish Rifles, appointed to 29th Punjab Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps. Lieutenant Smith, 2nd Bengal Infantry, appointed temporarily to 3rd Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant Campbell, 37th Dogras, appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, N.-W. P. and Oudh. Captain Jameson, attached to 32nd Pioneers, rejoins 23rd Pioneers.

THE following appointments are made to officiating medical charges of station hospitals:—Surgeon-Major Price to Jubbulpore. Surgeon-Major Reynolds to Fort Allahabad. Surgeon-Major Holmes to Nowshera. Surgeon-Major Fawcett to Benares. Surgeon-Major Knox to Fyzabad. Surgeon Cree to Campbellpore.

SURGEON MACNEECE is appointed to do duty in the Sirhind district.

SURGEON COLEMAN, 12th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry,

THE following officers remain in England on extended leave:—Lieutenant Blackburn, 2nd Scottish Rifles, to 20th November 1889 on medical certificate. Lieutenant Smith, 1st Dragoon Guards, to 20th November 1889. Lieutenant C. S. Keith, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to 5th April 1890 on medical certificate.

SURGEON TROTTER to 5th April 1890 on medical certificate.

VETERINARY-SURGEON, 1st class, W. Burt, to 17th November 1889 on medical certificate.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—Lieutenant A. R. Foord, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 9 months on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant Lane-Stopford, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, for 9 months on private affairs. Captain Browne, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, for 12 months on private affairs. Lieutenant Ewart, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, for 6 months on medical certificate. Lieutenant Mylne, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, for 12 months on medical certificate. Lieutenant Ormsby, 1st East Surrey Regiment, for 4 months on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 2-3rd Gurkhas, for 12 months on private affairs.

CAPTAIN B. GRANT, 8th Hussars, remains in India on 3 months' leave after the departure of the regiment for England.

CAPTAIN EDWARDS, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, is granted leave to date of joining regimental depot.

THE undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard in Persian on 7th October 1889:—Lieutenant Russell, Border Regiment, Lieutenant Markham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Wake, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Paymaster Johnston, Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Medley, 19th Bengal Lancers, Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, B.C.S.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, of the Guides, has been granted a special service nomination to the Staff College.

A FURTHER batch of 213 coolies for the Chin-Lushai Expedition, being the balance of the 500 requisitioned for from the Commissariat Department, Rawalpindi, were to leave that station on the 28th instant so as to reach Calcutta by the 2nd November. One hundred mules with their attendants will leave Peshawar shortly for Calcutta by special train.

BENGAL.

THE ARREST OF THE TYRONE.—In the matter of the arrest of the Tyrone for wages due to the captain, engineers, and some of the crew, Mr. Simmons appeared in Chambers yesterday before Mr. Justice Tottenham, and stated that the warrant had been returned to the Registrar with a note testifying to its having been duly executed. He applied to have the parties cited declared in default owing to their not having put in appearance. His Lordship granted the application.

THE "POONA" CHUTNIES, Sweet or Dry, are most appetizing and wholesome preparations. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Manufactured only by PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CHARLES HOGG.

ON Wednesday evening last a social meeting was held at the Indian Manufacturing Company's mill, Byculla, on the occasion of presenting an address to Mr. Charles Hogg, the manager of the carding and spinning departments, who is now leaving the mill after a long period of service. There were present all the mill officials and operatives, besides a large number of the leading European officials of the local mills of this city.

Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, the co-agent and chief manager of the mill, in consequence of some urgent business, being unable to attend, Mr. Ross, the chief engineer of the mill, occupied the chair. He expressed briefly the opinion he and the officials and operatives of the mill held of Mr. Hogg's service during his connection with the mill. He then called upon Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee to read the following address to Mr. Hogg:—

"Dear Sir,—With mingled feelings of pleasure and sorrow—pleasure inconceivable to bid you a hearty farewell, and sorrow at the bare thought of not seeing you again amongst us—feelings which none but the hearts that cherish them can possibly conceive—we the officials and operatives of the above mill beg to approach you. Your affable disposition and genial temper has endeared you to us all, from your brother-officials down to the humblest workmen; as also your unaffected kindness to your subordinates and your keenness in appreciating what is really meritorious in them, inspired them with additional zeal to work under you, simply for your satisfaction and favour. The perfect management and the smooth internal working of the departments under your care, gave us an opportunity to produce more out-turn and thereby earn more wages, as also the speedy erection and the satisfactory working order of our new extension clearly exhibit that you possess tact and ability of a high order, together with other qualifications in the line of your profession, of which you are a most worthy ornament. We beg to thank you for all you have done for us, and although your departure grieves us much, we cordially wish you health and every possible success in your future appointment. In fine we trust you will be pleased to accept this little gift of a gold watch and chain, two gold rings, and a silver casket, as a token of our esteem and respect."

The above address was then enclosed by the chairman in the silver casket, which, with the gold watch and chain and the two gold rings, were presented them to Mr. Hogg, who in reply expressed his thanks for the high honour done him.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, after which the company retired to an adjoining room, where refreshments were supplied on an elaborate scale.

GARRISON PARADE AT POONA.

SAYS the *Poona Observer*:—A good number of people, including His Highness the Chief of Akalkote with his Maharani and suite, lined the east border of the General Parade Ground early on Wednesday morning to witness a parade of the troops in Poona garrison, the manœuvres practised at which, it is believed, will be repeated at the Grand Review by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The troops were formed into two brigades, the first under the Command of Colonel Lee, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, with Captain Westropp as Brigade-Major, consisting of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, No. 1 Mountain Battery, two Service Companies Sappers and Miners, 1st Royal Fusiliers, 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers and 26th Bombay Infantry; and the second, commanded by Colonel Westmacott, 28th Pioneers, with Captain Briggs, 1st Royal Fusiliers acting Brigade Major, comprised the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, 28th Pioneers and 2nd Durham Light Infantry. A little after seven o'clock, Major-General Solly-Flood, C. B., Commanding the District, attended by Captain Hanwell, A.D.C. arrived on the ground and rode down the line which was formed in the meantime, and inspected the troops whose formation at six paces between battalions and twelve paces between brigades, stood as follows:—The Cavalry in quarter columns of squadrons, the Mountain Battery in line at half intervals and the Infantry in line of quarter columns. The great feature of the Parade was the march-past which, to say the least, was admirably executed, the troops moving by like a living wall as it were. Competent critics may possibly have traced a false step now and then, but to the uninitiated eye, the marches-past were perceptibly faultless, unless the viciousness of a few cavalry horses which somewhat lessened the excellence of the gallop past is to be taken into account. First came that grand old regiment of sowars, the Bombay Light Cavalry, led by the General and Station Staff, in columns of double companies with their polished tulwars glistening under the fierce sunlight; then the Mountain Battery and Sappers and Miners, followed by files of glittering bayonets held by the Royal Fusiliers, 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers, 26th Bo. N. I., 28th Bo. N. I. (Pioneers) 10th Bo. N. I., 3rd Bo. N. I., and the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, the correctness of whose forward movement might be reckoned as the attainment of the highest standard of efficiency to which any British or native regiment can aspire. When all the troops had marched past, they returned in columns of companies played by the massed bands. With one or two minor executions, the troops formed up into line, and having given the royal salute, the different regiments were marched off the ground to their respective quarters.

IR RICHARD BARLOW'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. H. F. CLOGSTOUN, of the Financial Department, late Accountant-General of Madras, writes the local *Mail* returned to Madras on Monday from leave to England, and will be re-admitted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to the Revenue Branch of the Service, which he voluntarily left nine years ago, and will be appointed Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue. We have already had occasion to dwell on the injustice that will be done to several of Mr. Clogstoun's seniors, by his selection for the vacant seat in the Board. We have said that his own record is a creditable one, and that in connection with revenue settlement he showed himself possessed of much ability before he was tempted by the probability of accelerated promotion to resign "Revenue" for "Accounts." The Government is right in holding Mr. Clogstoun in high esteem, but it is not held to be right in being more sparing of its esteem for the seniors whose names we have already mentioned. To Sir Richard Barlow, especially, the favour that has been shown to Mr. Clogstoun while on furlough, has been particularly hard to bear. Sir Richard Barlow arrived in the country in September 1855, or three months before his brother-in-law, Mr. W. S. Whiteside, the present "Father of the Civil Service of Madras"; and he has served twenty-seven and-a-half years in a variety of capacities, and invariably with credit. He was commended in 1875 by the Secretary of State for his report on the Mirasi system in Chingleput; he was specially thanked in 1880 by the Madras Government for his services in connection with cinchona, while he was Collector of the Nilgiris; he was again thanked by the Government in 1881 for his services during the famine; and in the same year he was appointed to act for three months as Third Member of the Board of Revenue. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and he acted for three months in 1886 as Second Member of the Board. He raised the Nilgiri Volunteers when he was Collector there, in 1878, and was appointed Commandant of the Corps; and eight years afterwards Colonel Ross Church, by desire of Colonel Scharlieb, the other officers, and the men, invited him to accept a Majority in the Madras Volunteer Guards. He was for six months in 1884 British Resident in Travancore and Cochin. But he is chiefly known as Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, Chairman of the Harbour trust, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary. He had quite made up his mind to retire in the spring, and he was known to be ambitious of doing so in the capacity of Member of the Board of Revenue, with which he has been closely associated during almost the whole of his long service. But his junior by upwards of nine years is promoted over his head, and Sir Richard Barlow has, therefore, resigned the ervice from the 15th proximo.

THE COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

ON the 21st ult. Mr. Siebel, under instructions from Mr. Davies of the Government Factory, began the work of making borings in the low-lying ground at Uplands at Mutwal, in order that the Sub-Committee appointed by Government to deal with the question of selecting a site for the new graving dock for Colombo may have some data to work upon. The local *Times* understands that in all 15 borings will be made, and the task of making them will occupy eight or nine days. The substratum thus far is of soft clay with a sandy bottom, while on the hill it is all rock. The borings were carried to some twenty feet, beyond which it was found impossible to go without further appliances.

MR. MORETON FREWEN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

I think that for the most striking instance of the effect of the appreciation of gold, we must look at the financial position of Egypt to-day; nothing can possibly be more instructive: and by the light of the disasters which befell Ismail, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, now a refugee on the Bosphorus, you have a most historic exposition of the woes of mortgagor landlords everywhere. Ismail was, I quite admit, the most spendthrift of his class, but never mind; for that very reason his downfall is the more suggestive. Now Ismail was, to all intents and purposes, the mere landed proprietor of a vast unentailed estate. He was, like any great English Duke, a landowner under the Crown. His estate, the Nile Valley, embraced only five million acres of land that could be cultivated; there were on that land, all told, some six millions of cultivators who paid their rents to Ismail.

This fine property, when Ismail succeeded to his heritage, was clear of all debt; there was not a mortgage on all the land of Egypt until 1862. Just as any landlord borrowed money on mortgage of an English farm so Ismail borrowed on his farms; the tenantry were not consulted, their landlord borrowed when he pleased, and as he pleased. In fifteen years Ismail had borrowed from English and French financiers 100 million sovereigns! Here then was a property free of debt in 1862, which was mortgaged to the amount of £20 per acre in 1878; £20 per acre of debt on land, which in consequence of the reduction which has been going on equally in Essex and Egypt in the value of agricultural land, would not to-day fetch £20 per acre if sold by the mortgagees! The interest on this loan—5 millions of gold sovereigns, has to be paid yearly in London and Paris. How does any country pay its foreign debts? Clearly by shipments of produce, which produce, is sold in the foreign market for the money which provides the interest; the exports therefore of Egypt must always be 5 millions in excess of the imports, and from each acre of these Nile lands enough produce must be sent abroad yearly to fetch a sovereign after paying all railway and shipping charges to market. Now, since these loans were contracted by Ismail, the price of agricultural produce in Egypt has fallen 50 per cent, therefore twice as much cotton, wheat, sugar, and beans has to be taken every year from the cultivators—from the poor fellaheen of the Nile, in order to pay the foreign mortgagee. In other words, the fall of prices has just doubled agricultural rents in Egypt, and that doubled rent our Government has gone into Egypt for the purpose of collecting to the uttermost farthing. And while England has agreed to collect rents in this way, yet we have not agreed to guarantee the Egyptian Debt, the fact of which guarantee by funding the debt at 3 per cent. per annum would have reduced these rents by over one-third, and thus have justified our occupation. Now Ismail's case is the case of every landlord in the British Isles whose mortgages were contracted previous to 1873; there had been a rapid rise in the value of land after the great gold discoveries, because in consequence of these discoveries gold was becoming cheap; there was, previous to 1873, what Mr. Bright described as a great "unearned increment" in land; seeing this rise in the value of land the investing public in England and all over Europe came into the market and bought land freely, leaving often the half of the purchase money unpaid in the form of a mortgage on the land. Now I hold that in depriving silver of its legal tender prerogative, the State has distinctly broken faith with every such investor. The State should have said plainly "we recommend you not to buy land at present prices, we, the State, are intending to make a number of novel experiments with our system of currency; we are going to reduce the currency by expelling and excluding silver; this reduction must certainly bring about a great fall in values; therefore, do not buy anything until when, fifty years hence, prices have had time to adjust themselves." However monstrous the policy itself, this would have been, at least, an honest warning.

My statement of the silver question has already, I fear, run to a most excessive length, but before I conclude I should like to say a word about the connection between the fall in the price of silver and the great fall in the price of wheat. I have already quoted Adam Smith to the effect that the rise in the price of wheat during the sixteenth century from, 8s. to 32s. per quarter, was owing to the great abundance of the new silver money, and it is interesting to observe how inevitably the exclusion of silver from the European mints has, since 1873, brought about a great fall in the price of wheat. What would you say to a currency system which established a single gold standard in Essex, and a single silver standard in Middlesex; would you call this "monometallism"? And yet this absurd system, the exchange complications greatly intensified by distance, is the system which prevails to-day between England and British India, and which is called monometallism. Here, within the bounds of one Empire you have got two distinct and unconnected standards of value. In these islands is going on a disastrous appreciation of gold, in British India a disastrous depreciation of silver. In each part, business as between the two has been reduced to a mere gamble. Now look at the effect on the price of wheat. I spent a portion of last winter in the Punjab, the great wheat farm of northern India. In that province alone there is more than twice the acreage under wheat that there is in all Great Britian. What does it cost you in Essex to produce wheat profitable? At what price can your farmers here sell wheat in Mark Lane and secure a fair profit? I leave the calculation to those who know the district. Well, going closely into the figures of average yield, land tax, freights, and commission, the wheat cultivator in the Punjaub is, I believe, in this position—he can sell wheat profitably in Mark Lane for twenty-two rupees. The rupee is his money; a sovereign he has never seen; the word has no meaning in his ears. What he wants is that the merchant who exports his wheat shall sell it for gold here, and with that gold buy silver, which silver freely coined at the Indian mints is his money—is the rupee of Indian commerce. Before 1873, if he sold his wheat in Mark Lane for two sovereigns, these two sovereigns bought 8 ounces of silver, in other words, 20 rupees: while to-day, although the Indian sells his wheat for three half sovereigns only, yet, owing to the fall in the price of silver, these three half sovereigns purchase not 20, but 23 rupees. If the price of silver should further fall to half-a-crown an ounce, the rupee will have fallen to a shilling; then look out for Indian wheat in the Mark Lane market selling for 22 shillings per quarter; and Essex wheat and Manitoba wheat has either to be sold down to the price at which Indian wheat is selling or your wheat land must go out of cultivation. Thus it is that the price of silver is deciding the price of wheat.

Now recall the unanimous verdict of the recent Royal Commission—that the fall in the price of silver is the result of legislation! Does it not then follow that the fall in the price of wheat is also the result of legislation? And when we have got to this point, where, let me ask, is our boasted Free Trade system? What was the entire principle of Free Trade? Clearly, that prices of commodities should be let alone—should not be interfered with by law—by tariff law! But if prices are not to be interfered with by tariff legislation, then is it compatible with Free Trade principles that prices should be interfered with by currency legislation—by currency tinkering which, be it remembered, Great Britain was the first of all the nations of Europe to commence? Here then, in place of Free Trade, we are to-day suffering from Protection in its most noxious form—the protection of the historic "black man" at the direct expense of our own farmers!—and yet we bimetallists, who object to this legislative interference with prices, and would see it stopped, are told that we are Protectionists in disguise!

Gentlemen, I have already occupied a full hour in my review of the present condition of the currency. Allison, writing many years ago, and shortly after the discovery of the new gold in California, has covered almost the entire ground of my argument in these few lines; he writes—

The two greatest events that have occurred in the history of mankind have been directly brought about by a contraction and, on the other hand, an expansion of the circulating medium of society. The fall of the Roman Empire, so long ascribed, in ignorance, to slavery, heathenism, and moral corruption, was in reality brought about by a decline in the silver and gold mines of Spain and Greece. And, as if Providence had intended to reveal in the clearest manner the influence of this mighty agent on human affairs, the resurrection of mankind from the ruin which those causes had produced was owing to a directly opposite set of agencies being put in operation. Columbus led the way in the career of renovation; when he spread his sails across the Atlantic he bore mankind and its fortunes in his barque. The annual supply of the precious metals for the use of the globe was tripled; before a century had expired the prices of every species of produce were quadrupled. The weight of debt and taxes insensibly wore off under the influence of that prodigious increase. In the renovation of industry the relations of society were changed, the weight of feudalism cast off, the rights of man established. Among the many concurring causes which conspired to bring about this mighty consummation, the most important, though hitherto the least observed, was the discovery of Mexico and Peru. If the circulating medium of the globe had remained stationary, or declining as it was from 1815 to 1849, from the effects of the South American revolution and from English legislation, the necessary result must have been that it would have become altogether inadequate to the wants of man: and not only would industry have been everywhere cramped, but the price of produce would have universally and constantly fallen. Money would have every day become more valuable: all other articles measured in money less so; debt and taxes would have been constantly increasing in weight and oppression. The fate which crushed Rome in ancient, and has all but crushed Great Britain in modern times, would have been that of the whole family of mankind. All these evils have been entirely obviated, and the opposite set of blessings intro

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF has started on his journey to Teheran, whither the Shah has preceded him. It is Sir Henry's fate to be always pic-nicing. He did little more, even as a member of the Fourth Party. He did little more as a Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. His mission to Constantinople was a sort of practical joke; else, what was the use of keeping an Ambassador on the spot? His mission to Cairo was another little joke: and nobody will say that the post at Teheran is arduous. If ever a public man has had the path of life made easy for him, it is Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. But he has grown tired of it. Teheran bores him; that is well known. And, of course, the Shah is a barbarian; and the small boy astrologer who accompanies him made himself a nuisance in other places besides Vienna. If Sir Henry could keep the Shah at home for good he would do something to earn his wages. *Bon voyage*, Sir Henry.

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Mr. Seymour Keay, new Gladstonian Member for the combined Counties of Elgin and Nairn, writes a home paper, was well thought of in India, where he made his money. India was once upon a time called Nova Scotia, from the number of Scotchmen who filled the services and pushed their way there in trade. Mr. Keay was one of the most successful of these commercial Nova Scotians. Sir Salar Jung thought highly of Mr. Keay's business capacity, and induced the pushing, hard-headed Scotchman to pitch his tent in Hyderabad. His pamphlet on "Spoiling the Egyptians" first brought Mr. Keay into public notice. The original thing about the pamphlet was its want of originality; for it was nothing more than boiled down Blue Books. The boiling down was done splendidly. He showed what interesting history may be written from Blue Books. "Spoiling the Egyptians" set the Cairo Europeans all talking in 1882, when Arabi and his followers were cleared out, and the English walked in. Mr. Seymour Keay was born in the Lothians, the hub of Mr. Gladstone's universe.

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And so it seems the Prince of Wales has gone to Egypt. The Biblical regions of the world are not unknown to the Prince of Wales. He visited the East in 1862, when he was twenty-one years old, Dean Stanley being his guide, companion, and friend on the trip. The Prince of Wales has seen more of the world than almost any man of his rank. In his nineteenth year he travelled in the United States and in Canada; and thirteen years ago he made a journey through India. His travels, his acquaintance with Greater Britain have not been lost upon him. They must have had some effect in developing his well-known Liberal feelings and ideas. Like a wise father, he is resolved that his son shall enjoy the same education by travel which he has enjoyed himself. While the Prince of Wales is to visit Egypt, Prince Albert Victor of Wales will "do" India from Bombay to Mandalay.

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Mr. George Curzon, whose book on Central Asia has just appeared, and who is now traveling in Persia, is one of the "risingest" young men in the Tory camp. He has a kind of almost regal splendour about him which, coupled with a happy knac of success, has caused him to excel in almost all his undertakings. He carried off innumerable prizes at Eton and Oxford, took a first in "Mods.," won the Stanhope Historical Essay Prize, and was consoled for a second in "Greats" by a Fellowship at All Souls'. He made an admirable President of the Union, and his speeches there, as well as at the Canning Club, were models of aristocratic oratory. In the House of Commons he has not been able to rid himself of a certain debating society manner! but as he is still only thirty, he undoubtedly has a future before him. He dresses well, is very good-looking, and is unmarried.

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When Mr. Curzon was at Balliol a few years ago some rhymes were current which "took off" the characteristics of various college celebrities—from Mr. Jewett himself down to Mr. Curzon. The rhymes in each case were put into the mouth of the character described, and Mr. Curzon's were as follows:—

I am a very superior person;
My name is George Nathaniel Curzon.
My cheeks are pink, my hair is sleek,
I dine at Blenheim every week.

***

The late Sir W. Tindal Robertson was an effective speaker, who always seemed to see the different parts of the House which he addressed. To the stranger unfamiliar with his infirmity, Sir Tindal was simply a gentleman in spectacles. His favourite guide was Admiral Field or Mr. Hubbard—now Lord Addington. The other blind Member, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, is usually attended by his wife who escorts him about the Lobbies; and by Mr. Molloy, who cicerones him in the Chamber.

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It is not every baronet who has carried on business as an ironmonger in a provincial town. Such was the distinguished position of Sir Benjamin Swale, who died last week near Knaresborough. He had kept a shop for many years in the market-place of Knaresborough, and to the day of his death lived in a small house adjoining the Town Hall. His predecessor, Sir John Swale, was the landlord of the Royal Oak Hotel in the same town, and widely known as the landlord-baronet of Knaresborough.

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The baronetcy of Swale, although it is not recognised by Sir Bernard Burke (possibly owing to its having come down in the world and connected itself with trade—beer alone is of course no disqualification for a place in the "Peerage") is of very ancient creation, and has an interesting history. The first baronet was Solomon Swale, the distinguished member of the "Rump," who proposed in Parliament the Restoration of Charles II. He got his baronetcy for this service, and for his loyalty to the lamented Charles I. He sat for Alburgh. The family seems to have been brought down in the world by Sir Solomon Swale, of Swale Hall, the third baronet, who became involved in a heavy Chancery litigation respecting certain tin mines in Swaledale, and lost not only his suits, but everything he possessed. The family are Roman Catholics, and a recent baronet was the Rev. Sir John Swale, of the Order of St. Benedict, of Birtley, Durham. He died in 1877, and it was from the Benedictine Monk that the baronetcy passed to the landlord of the Royal Oak.

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The visit of M. Johannes Wolff to Invercauld has strengthened his hold on the high opinion of the Queen. She sent over for the great violinist the other day, and she was so delighted that he had to play no less than eight pieces in succession. The Queen chatted with M. Wolff for a long time, and presented him to the Princess Frederica, daughter of the late King of Hanover. As usual, the Princess Beatrice accompanied M. Wolff. The great violinist is fastidious, exacting, and sometimes impatient. He has no fault, however, to find with the Princess whose accompaniments are perfect. The Empress Eugenie is also one of M. Wolff's admirers. She was so moved by his playing that she burst into tears. M. Wolff speaks of her as the most beautiful and most graceful lady he has ever met.

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If Mr. Irving objects to be "taken off" on the stage, I wonder, asks "Hawkshaw," what his feelings would be if he saw himself caricatured in the form of a gargoyle, or rather corbel, on Chester Cathedral. And yet there he who runs may see, on the south-east angle of the south transept, caricature likeness of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Dr. Kencaly, carved by sculptor Mr. Hanmer, under the direction of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and with the permission of Dean Howson. If this practice be allowed to continue, what a terrible outlook for sensitive spirits! Michael Angelo showed a pope in what place he thought his Holiness's portrait looked best; and if Mr. Hanmer is not treated cordially our cathedral and church gargoyles may bristle with the portraits of Mr. Irving, Lord Salisbury, Bessie Bellwood, Lord Randolph, Fred Leslie, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Arthur Roberts, and Mr. T. P. O'Conner. Mr. Gladstone evidently does not mind, observes the last named, but then he goes to church regularly, and some of us don't.

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Viscountess Maidstone, who poses as a Conservative Home Ruler, and who took part in Mr. Labouchere's meeting at Bexhill is only distantly connected with the present Lord Winchelsea. She has Irish blood in her veins, for her mother comes from Leinster, and perhaps the example of Lady Sandhurst may have fired her with emulation. Her father is a good Tory of the old school, Sir George Jenkinson, who for some years represented North Wilts in the Conservative interest, and who is the representative of two prominent Tory statesmen of George III.'s reign, Lord Hawkesbury and Lord Liverpool. Lady Maidstone is a good amateur actress, and her excursion into the field of [illegible] has surprised not a few of her friends.

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It is now confidently expected, says the *Echo*, that the action against Lord Galloway, which charge, it is fair to say, his Lordship meets with an indignant denial, will lead to inquiries into a scandal of another kind, which has been exciting the clubs for some days. It is said that a couple of titled personages, a banker, and a Knight are implicated, and that the offence has its seat in one of the well-known squares.

***

A good story comes from the Engadine. A doctor at Regata has so endeared himself to the sexton and the undertaker that they have combined and presented him with a miniature marble tombstone!

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Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

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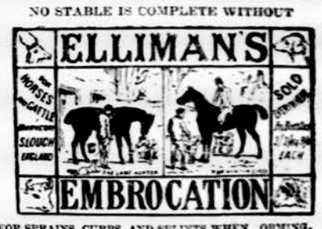

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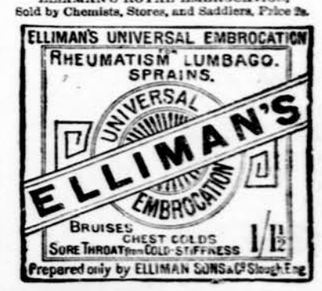

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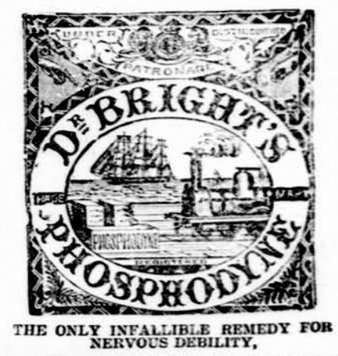

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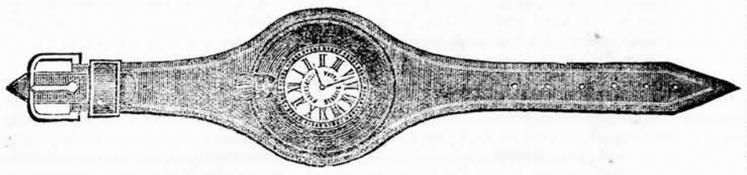

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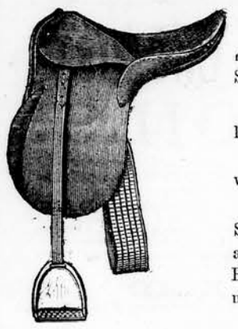

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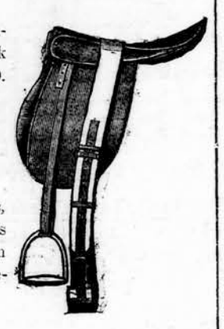

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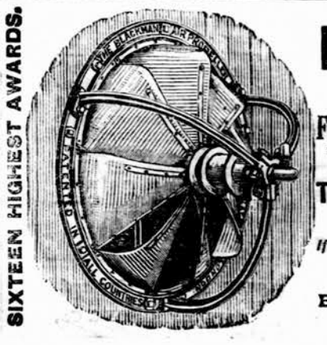

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